The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

THERE'S TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

Much Opposition among Republican Members over Legislation Advocated by President McKinley's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The man who would have predicted the present condition of the Washington end of the Republican party a little more than a year ago, when it had just elected a President and a majority of the House, would not have been given credit for sound judgment, even by the bitterest enemy of that party. In fact, it is now difficult for one in Washington, to believe the extent of the disruption of the party. Nothing can better illustrate this than the attitude of the Republicans in Congress towards the recommendations made by Mr. McKinley's message. Not a single one of them has the support of anywhere near the solid Republican vote in either branch of Congress. Mr. McKinley asked indirectly, Secretary Gage directly, for the retirement of the greenbacks, and if the Democrats and Populists refrain from voting, it is doubtful whether a bill providing therefore could pass either branch of Congress. Mr. Kinley's Cuban policy is constantly and openly assailed by Republicans asked for the immediate ratification of the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, but not a move has been made that direction in the Senate, and abandonment of the treaty is looked for. The defended the civil service law, and one-half of the Republican members of the House are openly engaged in effort to break down that law. In fact, everything is tending toward restoration of the Democratic party to power, and the once boasted solidity of the Republican party, which was for years its most noted trait, has gone apparently forever.

The House Banking and Currency Committee is laboring hard to produce a financial bill, but it is only another case of "much ado about nothing," as there are about as many different opinions in the Committee as there are members, and each opinion represented by a bill framed by its owner. It has been said that Czar Reed, in selecting this Committee chose men whom he knew would never agree on a bill, and it looks that way.

Representative Sullivan, Miss., in his speech against the payment of pensions to wealthy men quoted extensively from Gen. H. V. Boynton's recent arraignment of the injustice of the Pension laws as now administered, because he endorsed what the gentleman had said and knew that nobody could raise any question on Gen. Boynton's right to criticise. Although the Pension bill passed by the House, carries an appropriation of more than $141,000,000, something like $2 for each man, woman and child in the U. S.—it was rushed through the House in an hour or two and every amendment proposed by Democrats was voted down. Representative Bailey's remark that of every $5 paid out by the government $2 went to pay pensions and fifty cents to pay interest on the public debt, although probably not made for such a purpose, ought, in view of the probable $40,000,000 deficit of $10,000,000 in the next fiscal year, and the announced desire of the administration to increase our bonded indebtedness, to cause many persons to put on their thinking caps.

It is practically certain that at the caucus of the Democrats of the House, to be held this week, will be decided to make Cuba a party question, and to use every opportunity to attempt to get the Senate resolution, declaring for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, adopted by the House; also that the caucus will declare the party opposed to each and every financial recommendation made by the administration. It is not likely that the caucus will say anything about the silver question. The position of the party is too well known to need any new declaration in favor of it. The caucus will probably declare against the annexation of Hawaii either by treaty or legislation, and it will also declare against the enactment of the bankruptcy law, but there is doubt about the latter action, as there are some strong advocates of the bankrupt law among the Democrats, and others who doubt the wisdom of trying to make it a party question.

The report that Reed is in sympathy with the fight on civil service reform, because he recognizes in it a means of lessening Mr. McKinley's chances for a renomination, was partially confirmed by the attendance at a caucus of Republican representatives called to consider Ways and Means of fighting the present civil service law, and bring about a modification or complete repeal. [illegible] absolute control Mr.

publican members of the House in about everything else, it does not seem likely that as many as seventy-two of them could have been persuaded to take part in this movement unless they knew that Mr. Reed had no objection to it. The average Democrat has never favored the civil service law, with its one part real reform to nine parts of the most arrant humbuggery, so it will not be surprising to see them vote with the kicking Republicans, if their kicking goes as far as a vote.

National System of Post Roads.

The establishment of a national system of post roads and the extension of the post-office system so as to cover the entire business of public transportation is contemplated in a bill presented to the House on 7, by Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut. The measure provides for the consolidation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission with the Post-office Department, to be under a Postmaster General and ten associates, including the present members of the Inter-State Commission, each to receive $10,000 a year. The bill empowers the extension of the postal business to cover transportation of persons, baggage, parcels and general freight, "to secure control and management of such road now carrying the mails and of other roads and transportation agencies as may be needed for the public use."

Gov. Pingree's Opinion.

There is too much truth in this extract from a recent speech by Gov. Pingree of Michigan: "It is your so-called respectable people who are the most dangerous. Their cloak of eminent respectability hides them, and people will not believe you when you show them up, especially when they are church members and wear long faces. My experience is that those who stand foremost in the synagogue and wear long faces on Sunday, and spend the rest of the week bribing aldermen and getting up stock jobbing schemes to defraud widows and orphans, are the most dangerous members of society."

Cut Down the Attorneys.

Judge Doty, of Greensburg, filed his decision the other day in the case of A. W. Mellon against the Gas Fuel Company, of that town, which was an action to foreclose a mortgage for $177,000 in favor of Mellon, defaulted upon by the gas company. The judge cut down the attorney's commission from $8,875 to $700, and allowed other credits, giving Mellon judgment for $156,000 and $700 attorney's commission with interest.

Fought Fire Like Demons.

A prairie fire raged in Guthrie county, O. T., a few nights ago. It started near Ruth on the county line, and swept with lightning speed. The farmers fought like demons to preserve their crops, the women and children assisting. The canons running east and west along Trail creek, finally stopped the fire, but only after serious property loss had been entailed.

Counterfeit Two Dollar Bill.

Local banks have been warned to be on the lookout for a new counterfeit $2 treasury note, which is now in circulation. It is of fair workmanship and on paper of good quality. The silk threads of the genuine paper are, however, imitated by a few widely distributed red and blue ink marks. The note purports to be of the series of 1891, check letter D, plate No. 2, B, 12,656,528.

Death of Mrs. McKinley.

Mrs. Nancy McKinley, mother of the President, died at her home in Canton, at 2:30 on Monday morning.

She was a member of the Methodist church. She was born in 1809. All the former Mayors of Canton will act as pall-bearers, among them Robert A. Cassidy, printer, formerly of Bellefonte. Funeral was held last Tuesday afternoon.

I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Holland; Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings, and lameness, as well as burns, cuts, and bruises, for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, F. A. Carson, Potters Mills, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

—If in need of a stylish and dressy suit, it is wise to consult Lewins, Bellefonte, and have him fit you out.

Regular $1.00 books, at 25 cents, Kurtz Bro's, Bellefonte, opposite Brockerhoff.

—Ladies' gold pen, in fine plush box $2.50, at—Bushmans.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

America is a great country. In variety and grandeur of natural scenery it is unrivaled. Its wooded heights, its fertile valleys, its boundless plains, its rugged and rocky mountains, its great lakes, its balmy slopes are the admiration of all mankind. To traverse this great country, to behold its diversities and its wonders, is a liberal education, a revelation to the immured metropolitan citizen. The Personally-Conducted Tour to California under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company which leaves New York on January 8, 1898, affords a most excellent opportunity to view the vast variety and boundless beauty of this marvelous land. The party will travel westward in special Pullman cars in charge of a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, stopping en route at Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Glenwood Springs, and Salt Lake City. In California visits will be made to Montery and the famous Hotel Del Monte, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, Redlands, and Pasadena. The party will return on the "Golden Gate Special," the finest train that crosses the Continent, leaving Los Angeles February 2, and stopping at Tucson, El Paso, and St. Louis. Eighteen days will be spent in California. Round-trip rate, including all necessary expense during entire trip, $335 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $330 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. dec9-3t

Something for Christmas.

At Christmas time you want to be happy and want to make your friends happy, either by presents, be they big or little, or by inviting them to a royal dinner.

To reach this you want the finest confectioneries and the choicest fruits, namely, oranges, lemons, bananas, cocoanuts, dates and figs, best canned goods of fruits, meats and fish, with pickled and spiced goods, all first-class and wholesome.

And to have elegance combined with the excellence of your Christmas dinner, you will want your table set with fine glass and China ware, which are also appropriate for Christmas gifts which any friend will appreciate.

Fine teas, nuts, cheese, fresh oysters and crackers, etc., also are articles in place at Christmas festivities.

Even tubs, pails, wash rubbers, baskets, brooms, brushes, etc., make acceptable Christmas presents.

In all these you want no inferior articles and the best at the lowest prices, and in all these particulars you can rest assured that the old, well-known, reliable Sechler grocery, can fill the bill for you in a manner to render satisfaction and add to your enjoyment of the holiday season. Sechlers in the Bush House block, Bellefonte, have all the above, and hundreds of other articles, new and fresh and at prices to suit the holiday trade.

Misappropriated.

A man who would not subscribe for his home paper because he was "too poor," sent $1.50 the other day to a New York firm for a "Flea Killer," In a few days he received by mail two small pieces of board, with the following printed on them: No. 1—No. 2. Place the flea on No. 1 and hit him with No. 2, or put on No. 2 and hit him with No. 1. If the first lick don't kill him, try, try again."

Enough to Discourage a Saint.

A Bucks county man spent nineteen years of his life trying to get the appointment of postmaster. Finally he worked his strings properly and was appointed. When he learned that he was counted only a fourth-class postmaster he immediately resigned. He said he had worked long enough to be a first-class postmaster, and derned if he hedn't sense enough to know it.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

H. L. Hagen, Tyrone, and Mary Hafer, Bellefonte.

John M. Word, Stormstown, and Minnie E. Meyers, Armstrong county.

E. S. Shaffer, Spring Mills, and Lizzie Styer, Coburn.

Geo. W. Eaton, Blanchard, and Serena Walker, Romola.

M. D. Gentzel, and Margaret Long, of Penn Hall.

Books, nicely bound in cloth, at 14c per volume, at Kurtz Bro's, opposite Brockerhoff, Bellefonte.

—Ladies' solid gold ring, set with opals and pearls, $3.75 at—Bushmans.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

INTERESTING SESSIONS

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT SPRING MILLS.

A Feast of Information for the Agriculturists.—Large Attendance and Addresses of Wide Interest.

The Farmers' Institute on Monday and Tuesday, at Spring Mills, was an entire success spite of the bad weather. The farmers and their wives and daughters showed their appreciation of the sessions by an en masse attendance.

The platform in the hall was elegantly decorated with plants the full width of the hall. On the platform was an organ, and its tones mingled with the voices of an admirable choir, under the direction of Prof. John Meyer, added greatly to the pleasures of the occasion.

Hon. Jno. A. Woodward conducted the sessions and his program was an admirable one throughout.

At the opening session, Monday morning, D. M. Wolf, D. D., delivered a pleasing Address of Welcome.

Prof Frear, of State College, gave a well studied and practicable address on Soil Cultivation. He was followed by George M. Boal, of Centre Hall, whose life-long experience as a practical farmer, proved he was a complete master of this important subject, and his speech received the closest attention.

Economy in Corn Culture, by Hon. John Gould, of Ohio, was replete with solid ideas from his large experience at farming in the Buckeye state.

W. M. Grove, Esq., of Potter then led off upon the subject of Farm Fencing and Fence Laws, and ably cleared up the tangle in the minds of many upon the matter of fences.

Monday evening a highly instructive address was delivered by Prof. Wolf, upon Graded and High Schools in our County, a subject of general importance, which, it is needless for us to say, was dwelt upon by the master mind of a scholar.

Geo. L. Goodhart very fittingly followed with his theme, What is the Proper Education for Country Children. As an ex-director and an always friend of education, the speaker showed his devotion and sincerity had built up in him a mine of valuable and practical thought.

Education of the Adult Farmer, by Prof. Frear, in his usually able style.

Tuesday morning, How to Grow Potatoes, by A. N. Corman, Rebersburg, who, having raised thousands of bushels of the tubers, delighted the audience by relating his experience and knowlege obtained; his paper covered the subject from A to Z.

Up to date Dairying, Hon. J. Gould. This address was a star effort, illustrated as it was by three life size cows painted on canvas, the worthless cow, the good cow and the medium—each canvas taken up in its order, and the points of demerit explained and pointed out in the first; the merits in the build of the second, and the very ordinary value of the third. By his showing any cow's quality can readily be judged by the frame nature has given her. Farmers present at once recognized the truthtelling points in their own barnyards but never knew how simple they were to read upon the cow without critical inspection.

D. D. Royer, of Rebersburg, read an interesting paper, on The Sheep, showing they were profitable on the farm and not harmful.

The Cow, by H. E. Duck, of Millheim, a farmer studious and experienced, set forth the cow as one of the noblest of our domestic animals, and sustained it by facts.

Tuesday afternoon, Spraying and Fruit Culture, by C. Kreider, of Cedar Springs. This was quite interesting to all. When, how and what to spray, how to treat your orchards to obtain fine fruit, were points he explained and exhibited samples of the results of his methods.

Dr. Frear, on Commercial Fertilizers and Jno. A. Woodward, on The Farmers' Outlook, closed the afternoon session.

Our reporter was not present at the evening session, but the following good things were on the program:

A Model Country Home, Miss Winifred Wolf, Rebersburg.

Sanitary Arrangements of the House, Mrs. C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

The Yard and Garden, Miss Mabel Allison, Spring Mills.

Care of the Sick, Mrs. C. E. Royer, Spring Mills.

Love in the Home, Miss Lillie Richardson, Spring Mills.

WESTERN HORSE DEALERS ATTENTION!

A good location for public and private sales of western horses, is at the Centre Hall House, in the heart of Penns valley. For further information, address, W. H. RUNKLE, jr. tf Manager.

LIST OF JURORS.

Drawn for January Term of Court, Beginning Monday, Jan. 24.

The following is the list of jurymen drawn for January term of court, commencing on Monday, January 24, 1898.

GRAND JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Jacob Krumrine, Furguson.
Wm. M. Bower, Potter.
S. T. Brooks, Spring.
David Rhinesmith, Benner.
Robert Montgomery, Bellefonte.
Samuel McCoy, Potter.
J. S. Dauberman, Centre Hall.
A. C. Iddings, Boggs.
J. W. Evans, Gregg.
Wm. Keller, Miles.
John A. Wagner, Bellefonte.
Jacob Runkle, Bellefonte.
Robert A. Lucas, Snow Shoe twp.
C. P. Long, Gregg.
Charles Garis, Spring.
A. J. Johnson, Liberty.
Wm. A. Lyon, Bellefonte.
W. S. Weston, Taylor.
Daniel Korman, College.
E. P. Barton, Union.
E. C. McKinley, Milesburg.
Warren Stover, Gregg.
Geo. Koch, Potter.
James Neese, Miles.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Jacob Gross, Spring.
Miles Heaten, Boggs.
A. V. Hoyt, Philipsburg.
D. A. Grove, College.
Isaac A. Gates, Furguson.
A. C. Dunlap, Gregg.
David Bartley, Bellefonte.
Geo. E. Parker, Philipsburg.
Andrew Dusling, Spring.
Daniel Strawcutter, Liberty.
Samuel Shirk, Spring.
Wm. Kern, Snow Shoe twp.
Wallace Kerstetter, Penn.
Isaac Ellenberger, Furguson.
Harvey Meese, Benner.
C. K. Essington, Milesburg.
Henry Walker, Burnside.
Geo. Lambert, Milesburg.
R. C. Daley, Curtin.
B. F. Keister, Millheim.
Isaac Hoover, Union.
Abram V. Miller, State College.
F. W. Weber, Harris.
Frank McKinley, Boggs.
P. W. Swope, Huston.
Henry Armagast, Benner.
Thomas M. Bell, Philipsburg.
H. R. Bidwell, Bellefonte.
Marshall Cox, Boggs.
Samuel Bitner, Potter.
A. J. Johnson, Worth.
Geo. W. Balsor, Patton.
Geo. Fravel, Snow Shoe twp.
John Johnsonbaugh, Walker.
James Armstrong, College.
Frank Thorpe, Harris.
Wm. Zeigler, Miles.
G. R. Decker, Haines.
Arthur Kerlin, Centre Hall.
R. P. Barnes, Spring.
D. B. Thomas, Harris.
Howard Ocker, Haines.
M. C. Walk, Taylor.
Wm. Horner, Spring.
Edward Meese, Spring.
Geo. Brown, Boggs.
Albert S. Allen, Harris.
J. C. Condo, Gregg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

James A. Kooney, Penn.
Geo. J. Hunter, Harris.
Geo. L. Jackson, Bellefonte.
W. W. Bilger, Rush.
Ellis Way, Union.
James Egan, Liberty.
Isaac Smith, Gregg.
Benner Way, Benner.
Jacob DeHass, Howard Boro.
Wm. B. Wara, Furguson.
J. W. Housman, Miles.
Elias Tressler, Miles.
J. Toner Lucas, Snow Shoe twp.
John B. Resides, Rush.
Robert Laus, Rush.
L. C. Brinton, Philipsburg.
E. E. Knarr, Millheim.
Joseph Barton, Unionville.
L. T. Eddy, Milesburg.
James Boone, Curtin.
Isaac Martz, Furguson.
James Lenker, College.
Wm. Mulbarger, College.
Wm. A. Alexander, Union.
Wm. Goss, Furguson.
Geo. Hartsock, Philipsburg.
Jesse Long, Gregg.
David Bilger, Rush.
Jack Hicklen, Philipsburg.
John G. Platt, Philipsburg.
Geo. Hoover, Philipsburg.
Wm. H. Tibbens, College.
John Packer, Howard.
Green Decker, Gregg.
Amos Straw, Harris.
John DeLong, Miles.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town said the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at G. H. Longs, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large size 50c. and 25c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

To-day started in clear with indications for milder.

Kansas had a great snow blizzard beginning of this week.

Additional pension to Wm. Reed, Bellefonte, $6 to $8.

David Wagner, of Blanchard, was granted an original pension.

Frank Weaver of Aaronsburg, killed four hogs that averaged 461½ pounds.

Mrs. Jacob Smith, of Colyer, will make sale of personal property Dec. 28.

An original pension has been granted George C. Kidder, Madisonburg, $6.

Many Klondykers have stampeded from Dawson City for fear of starvation.

Hale Ross' new store building at Linden Hall, is up and nearing completion.

"My Christmas Gift," that's the yell of the season that sets all the college yells in the shade.

No one around here has the Klondike fever, but have lots longing for a pile of the yellow nuggets.

Alfred Baum, of Bellefonte, intends opening a livery and boarding stable in the Cohen building, Altoona.

Christmas is near, but far enough off for any one to make up his mind not to celebrate it by getting on a spree.

Recent Union county deaths: At White Deer, Daniel Huff, aged 58 yrs. Near Laurelton, John Hoffman, aged 73 years.

John Rishel, a son of M. L. Rishel, Esq., of Farmers Mills, after a stay of over a year in Illinois, returned home a few days ago.

The stave mill near Hublersburg will shortly be removed to Hecla, where the owner has contracted for 400 acres of fine timber.

Penns valley hog raisers look out for your laurels: A hog weighing 1012 pounds was slaughtered at Bareville, Berks county, by Wm. McCarthy.

Eli Krader, a resident of the 7 Mts., aged about 40 years, died on Wednesday evening, 8th, and was buried in the Confer valley cemetery on Saturday.

Mrs. Archie Allison, of Bellefonte, who had been in Philadelphia six weeks for medical treatment under a specialist, returned about ten days ago much improved.

Our valued friend, Wm. Farner, of near Potters bank, intends to quit farming, and sell off his stock; he has engaged auctioneer Goheen to cry his sale on March 18.

Dobson's big carpet factory in Philadelphia, whose carpets are in many Centre county dwellings, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss half million dollars.

C. K. Sober, the Centre-Union lumberman, during the past four months has shipped an average of over 150 cars of lumber per month. A large bulk of this goes to paper mills.

A two weeks' vacation for our boro schools suits young America to a T, from A on down, if only lots of sledding and sliding would set in their cup of happiness would o'erflow.

The Christmas gift need not be costly in order that it may be a manifestation of love. The simpler the gift the better. The right-minded recipient is thankful for the spirits of the donor rather than for the gift itself.

An electric railroad from Lemont to State College would pay and be a convenience. The men of enterprise up there should undertake it; the grade is easy and the College has an electric plant that could furnish the power.

In Clearfield three parties were sentenced at court last week to pay a fine of $50 and undergo an imprisonment of 60 days in the county jail for furnishing liquor to minors and men of intemperate habits. Seem to be sort 'o particular out there.

Potters Mills is having a boom in the mercantile trade, and now has three full-fledged first-class stores. Alex McCoy occupies a new building with merchandise and postoffice, and Frank Carson has also engaged in the same profession in the new building erected by his mother on the site of the old burned one. Competition makes the trade.

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—Wheat, contract, December, 96.3-8a96.1-2.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 32.1-4a32.1-2.

Oats, No. 2 white, 29a29.1-2.

Butter, fancy western creamery, 23c; Penn'a and western prints, 25c.

Cattle, East Liberty Dec. 15.—Prime $4.75a4.85; common, $3.25a3.60; bulls, stags and cows, $2.00a3.60.

Hogs, prime medium weights, $3.55a 3.60; best Yorkers and pigs, $3.55; heavy hogs, $3.45a3.55; common rough 2.25a2.60.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Wheat cash 97½; May 90½.

Corn, cash 25½; May 28½.

Oats, cash, 21.7-8.

THE MESSAGE.

President McKinley's Annual Communication to Congress.

CURRENCY REFORM IS URGED.

Advises Against the Recognition of Cuba as a Belligerent.

The Financial Question Discussed at Great Length—Thinks the Secretary of the Treasury Should Be Empowered to Issue Bonds at a Lower Interest, and That Treasury Notes Redeemed in Gold Should Be Reissued Only on Payment of Gold—Says Spain Should Have More Time in Which to Pacify Cuba—Arguments For Hawaiian Annexation—Japan's Fears Allayed—The Bimetallic Mission Abroad—The Message Also Deals With the Union Pacific Sale, the Nicaragua Canal, Relief For Alaska Gold Hunters, the Indian Question, Arbitration and Civil Service Reform — Economy Urged.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The message of President McKinley was received by the Fifty-fifth Congress shortly after the first regular session opened at noon, Monday.

It is one of the longest messages sent to Congress, and deals at length with the currency problem, our relations to Spain and Cuba; the annexation of Hawaii, and many other topics of government and policy.

Briefly, it points out the crying necessity of currency reform, indorses Secretary Gage's plan, maintains that United States notes redeemed in gold should not be paid out again except for gold, and that the Treasury-reserve danger should be stopped.

No intervention in Cuba is the stand taken by the President until Spain has had a chance to try Sagasta's policy.

Hawaii should be annexed as soon as possible, and Congress should study out details of administration of the islands.

Our relations with Japan are friendly, and bimetallic negotiations with European States are progressing.

The Government may become a railroad owner by bidding in the Kansas Pacific.

The message is, in part, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth Congress, assembled in regular session at the seat of Government, with many of whose Senators and Representatives I have been associated in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulations and calling for our grateful acknowledgement to a beneficent Providence, which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken. A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice or former sectional differences. They effect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen, to whatever party he belongs or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of this Congress, which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

Currency Revision.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of Congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency. The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the Government since 1866.

With the great resources of the Government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the Government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the Government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money; that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the Government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the Government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have $900,000,000 of currency which the Government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the Government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The Government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the Government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The Government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which, under the authority now given, it will continue to do.

The Bond Issues.

The law which requires the Government, after having redeemed its United States notes to pay them out again as current funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. At such times the Government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor when $262,315,400 of 4½ per cent. bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the Government. With our revenues equal to our expenses there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below $100,000,000, how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law?

The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past—that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold—or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

The Endless Chain.

I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the Government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold, and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold, and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. In my view it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the Government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the Government, and the size of the gold reserve in the Treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve.

Regarding Cuba.

The most important problem with which this Government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the Western Continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home Government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a Continental power called forth, between 1823 and 1860, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain, unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the Government.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions, and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions cannot but fill this Government and the American people with the greatest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man.

Good Offices Refused.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this Government, failed. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief the answer read: There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country. The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late Cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war, and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination.

Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this Government.

The instructions given to our new Minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that Government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban people. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

Spain's Reply.

The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this Government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba, and that its desire for peace is just. It declares that the present Spanish Government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present Premier, without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace.

In the absence of a declaration of the measures that this Government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices, it suggests that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States, for its part, shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which, it is asserted, the insurgents receive from this country.

Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States, as Spain understands them, is presented, with the apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this Government has made, at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation at command, to perform its full duty.

Cuban Belligerency.

Of the untried measures, there remain only recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression. Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has often been canvassed as a possible if not inevitable step. I am not unmindful that the two houses of Congress in the spring of 1896 expressed the opinion, by concurrent resolution, that a condition of public war existed, requiring or justifying the recognition of a state of belligerency in Cuba.

In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch, it behooves the Executive to soberly consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection passes beyond dispute the attributes of Statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor.

Results of Recognition.

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and viewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality, which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motive. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring State. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclaimant that they violate these rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes as contraband of war and good prizes under Admiralty law must, under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea, and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain, according to the international code of war.

Recognition Unwise.

For these reasons, I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the Executive will take it.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken, when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba?

Under the new military commander a broad clemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armies, it is asserted, is to be used, not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries.

Spain to Have More Time.

It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration, and has undertaken to care for the helpless and permit those who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so, and assures them of the protection of the Spanish Government in their lawful occupations. She has just released the Competitor prisoners, heretofore sentenced to death, and who have been the subject of repeated diplomatic correspondence during both this and the preceding Administrations. Not a single American citizen is now in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this Government has any knowledge.

The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well, equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this Government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Hawaiian Annexation.

By a special message dated the 16th day of June last I laid before the Senate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as an integral part of the United States and under its sovereignty. The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy, although the treaty is still pending before that body, the subject may be properly referred to in this message, because the necessary action of the Congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the eventual union, should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should.

While constantly disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intercommercial dependence upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian Statehood cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ties that bind us to those islands, and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian State. That treaty was unanimously ratified, without amendment, by the Senate and President of the Republic of Hawaii on the 10th of September last, and only awaits the favorable action of the American Senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States.

Japan and Hawaii.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawaiian-Japanese convention are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation.

Nicaragua Canal.

A subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, known as the Nicaragua Canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. The commission appointed under date of July 24 last "to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1895," in regard to "the proper route, feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua Canal, with a view of making complete plans for the entire work of construction of such canal," is now employed in the undertaking.

Bimetallic Envoys.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallism, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, the Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and the Hon. Charles J. Paine, of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the concurrence and co-operation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission.

Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this Government and the Governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that the doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the possibility of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

For Reciprocity.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the Revenue act, approved July 24, 1897, I appointed the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, a Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now proceeding with several Governments, both European and American.

About the Seals.

The efforts which had been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection to the fur seals in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea were renewed at an early date by this administration, and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation the Governments of Japan and Russia sent delegates to Washington, and an international conference was held.

The Government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, but subsequently sent to Washington as delegates the expert Commissioners of Great Britain and Canada, who had during the past two years visited the Pribylov Islands, and who met in conference similar Commissioners on the part of the United States. The result of this conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the condition of the seal herd, heretofore in dispute, which should place beyond controversy the duty of the Governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd.

For Arbitration.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war.

Needs of the Navy.

The great increase of the navy, which has taken place in recent years, was justified by the requirements for national defense, and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase, to which the country is committed, should, for a time, take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships, and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair and, therefore, incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one for the Pacific coast and a floating dock in the Gulf.

As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class which cannot be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battleship for the Pacific coast; and also that several torpedo boats be authorized in connection with our general system of coast defence.

Alaskan Government.

The Territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of Congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws regarding the Territory. The great influx of population in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the Territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

The startling, though possibly exaggerated, reports from the Yukon River country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of Congress. Should these reports of the suffering of our fellow citizens be further verified, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

The Dawes Commission.

By section 16 of the act of March 3, 1893, the President was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek) and Seminole nations, commonly known as the five civilized tribes in this Indian Territory.

The provision in the Indian appropriation act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five civilized tribes, and to make complete census rolls of the citizens of said tribes. The commission is at present engaged in this work.

Yellow Fever Scourge.

The recent prevalence of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the South has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount.

Union Pacific Sale.

The Union Pacific Railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States Court for the District of Nebraska on November 1 and 2 of this year. The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness $58,448,233.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the Government holds a second mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the Government to December 16, 1897. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the Government the sum of $2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs and charges.

In so important a matter as the Government becoming the possible owner of railroad property, I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt, or less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest. But whether the Government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder, and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the Congress for action.

Civil Service.

During the past few months the Civil Service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examination for admittance to the service enlarged, and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical; and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the departments.

Economy Urged.

The estimates of the expenses of the Government by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the Congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the Government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the Government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the Government, and thus avoid a deficit.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 6, 1897.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

PROSPERITY SMILES

Busy Hum of Industry Heard in the Schuylkill Valley—Clergyman Who was Robbed Scores Pittsburg Police—Mr. Pardee Prevented Linemen from Spoiling Trees—Letter to Fishermen.

A party of linemen met an unexpected obstacle in Miss Edith Pardee when they attempted to mutilate some fine shade trees in front of the Pardee residence on West Broad Street, Hazleton. These trees are especially dear to the Pardee family because they were planted forty years ago by Ario Pardee, the founder of Pardee Hall at Lafayette College.

Some of the branches were in the way of the wires and the men began to cut them. When Miss Pardee perceived this she called out to them from a second-story window to stop. They refused to do so, but the next moment the lineman who had made the refusal found himself looking into the barrel of a small pearl-handled pistol held by Miss Pardee.

"Stop cutting those trees at once," said Miss Pardee, "or you'll get hurt!"

"Oh, certainly," replied the lineman, and he slid down from his perch in a hurry. At last accounts no further spoliation of the trees had been attempted.

President E. S. Harris, of the Shad Fishermen's Protective Association of Salem and Gloucester Counties, has issued the following letter to his associates:—

"The time is near at hand when we should concentrate our forces and place our men in position where they will do the most effective service for the cause which they represent. It will soon be time for the Legislature to convene again and we do not know what kind of bills may be introduced by the Up-River fishermen that will injure the fishermen in the lower end of the State. The only sensible thing for us to do is to be united and watch carefully everything that would interfere with our business and do all we can for the protection of our interests."

Burglars made a clean sweep at Scalp Level, the victims being the Government, Jacob Fox, a butcher, and James Cassidy, a jeweler. The postoffice was stripped of all the stamps and money in it, while jewelry and money to the amount of $300 was stolen from the other places. There is no clue.

The Mountain Coal Company has just begun the development of a large tract of coal land a few miles from Johnstown, and has laid the foundation for two mines that promise to become quite a factor in the coal trade of the western part of the State. A railroad track is being constructed to the new fields.

Freight No. 64, going east on the Pittsburg & Erie Railroad, attempted to make a flying switch, throwing cars on the main and side tracks. Traffic was delayed about three hours, and a brakeman, who jumped from the top of a box car, was badly injured.

While the family of John Cligerman, of Rush Township, Northumberland County, was absent from home his barn was destroyed by fire. The stock was saved, but all other of the contents lost. It is not known how the fire originated. It was insured for $3,000.

The Schuylkill Valley is at present enjoying a season of prosperity such as it has not seen for a long time, there being but a few idle industries. On the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, crews are working night and day, and it is even then impossible to move the vast amount of freight and coal as fast as desired.

The company is hiring men daily, but the demand for power to move the trains is so great that crews are often compelled to wait for hours before they can secure an engine. The increased coal traffic and the severity of the weather has necessitated the shortening of trains and the employment of more crews.

Rev. C. H. Fitzwilliam, whose house was robbed while he was preaching at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Pittsburg, retaliated by hurling a withering denunciation at the police department from his pulpit.

The minister singled out Superintendent Leslie and Inspector Bradley for special denunciation. He said that more policemen were needed and declared that politics made the police department ineffective.

A well-known lawyer states that he has been told on different occasions that one of the jurors in the Wilson and Farrell murder case, has said, since the men have been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang at Altoona, that he always wanted to see a hanging and did not believe the men were guilty.

District Attorney Hammond has instituted an investigation and if it is proved that the juror made the remarks attributed to him, the convicted murderers will undoubtedly get a new trial.

A JAPANESE HINT.

Minister Hoshi Says There May Be Serious Trouble Over Hawaii.

Mr. Hoshi, the Japanese minister to the United States has arrived in San Francisco on the steamer City of Pekin. He was accompanied by his secretary only. The two left immediately for Washington, after an inspection of the warship now building for the Japanese government.

"Japan is emphatically opposed to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States," Minister Hoshi said. "There may be serious trouble if the United States takes the islands without provision being made for caring for our interests.

"Japan does not want the Hawaiian Islands annexed, notwithstanding telegrams purporting to come from my country. We have claims against Hawaii which must be respected by the United States. We have a treaty with Hawaii respecting the importation of laborers and of the products necessary for their maintenance. Hawaii violated that treaty by deporting some laborers, and again violated it when the Hawaiian government imposed a special tax on importations which we sent to the islands.

"We will insist that our claims against the islands be respected. I have my instructions as to what course to pursue in the event that the islands are annexed, but of course I will refrain from disclosing them.

"The reports of strained relations between Secretary Sherman and myself or any of the officials in Washington," Mr. Hoshi continued are untrue. The most amicable feeling exists among us. The report that I was recalled was also untrue, for I went to Japan on leave of absence and also to get instructions regarding my action during the winter.

SENATE AND HOUSE BILLS.

Mr. Hale's Measures for Dry Docks and Additional War Craft.

A flood of bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the Senate, Mr. Morrill, the venerable Senator from Vermont, having the distinction of introducing the first, providing for the "gilding of the statue of Liberty on the dome of the Capitol." Among the bills introduced, the greater number of which were pension bills, was one by Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, for the relief of the children of a soldier of the revolution.

Senator McBride introduced a bill authorizing the Dyea-Klondyke Transportation Company to locate and construct a line of transportation from Dyea to Lake Bennett, the line to consist of railways, aerial tramways, or wagon roads as the company may deem proper. The bill grants 100 feet on each side of the proposed road as right of way; also a bill granting a similar right of way to the Skaguay and Lake Bennett Tramway Company, from Skaguay over the White Pass to the boundary line of northwest territory, on the Skaguay trail.

Senator Nelson introduced a bill amending the national banking laws, Senator Mason to establish a postal savings bank system. This is known as the Chicago Record's bill.

Senator Hoar a bill providing that the person bringing a suit in a United States court shall not afterwards be allowed to question the jurisdiction of the court.

Senator Hale a bill for the construction of dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Algiers, La., and Mare Island, Cal., and for the enlargement of the Brooklyn, League Island, and Norfolk docks, the appropriation for Portsmouth being $1,000,000; Boston, $1,350,000; Algiers, $500,000; Mare Island, $500,000; Brooklyn, $286,556; League Island, $286,556, and for Norfolk, $160,000.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill for the construction of a gunboat on the great lakes, to take the place of the United States steamer Michigan, at a cost of $230,000.

Senator Hale also introduced a bill to increase the naval establishment by the addition of a first-class sea going coast line battleship, at a cost not to exceed $3,750,000; six sea going torpedo boats of 175 tons displacement, at a cost of $1,125,000; three torpedo boats of greater speed, $900,000; it is provided that the battleship shall be primarily for coast defense, and that it shall carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, and that it shall have a displacement of 11,500 tons.

Senator Wilson offered a bill to divide the State of Washington into judicial districts.

Senator Butler introduced an amendment to the postal savings bank bill providing for the introduction of savings banks, at the beginning in first, second, and third-class postoffices only, and also suggesting various other changes.

In the House Representative Sperry introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 for the maintenance of the improvements on the Connecticut River below Hartford, in accordance with the recommendations of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army; also for $10,000 for the further improvement of Connecticut River.

Representative Curtis, of Kansas, reintroduced his bill "for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory," with some modification from the original bill, which passed the House at the last session. It is designed to settle disturbed conditions in the Territory, and to provide for the laying out of towns for the allotment of lands in the tribes, the leasing of coal and other mineral, timber, farming and grazing lands, &c. The principal change made from the original bill is the omission of the provision for the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Representative Acheson, of Pennsylvania, offered a bill for employment of letter-carriers at every postoffice which produced a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than $1,000. Representative Brownlow, of Tennessee, a bill to establish uniformity as to proof of marriage in pension cases.

CRASH ON ICY RAILS.

Three Men Killed in a Trolley Line Collision in Detroit.

A despatch from Detroit, Mich., says: Two suburban cars, carrying some twenty passengers, and both running at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, collided on the Detroit and Oakland Electric Railroad at one o'clock in the afternoon. The result was that three men were instantly killed and a score of persons injured, ten of them seriously.

The exact cause of the accident is as yet in doubt. President Hendrie, of the Detroit and Oakland Railroad, said that the responsibility for the disaster has not been fixed. According to the schedule a car leaves each end, Detroit and Pontiac, every hour, and there are three sidings along the road. The cars were behind time. The one bound southward for Detroit had passed an outbound car at the switch two miles from Pontiac, the crew apparently being ignorant of the fact that another southbound car was approaching them less than two miles distant, although it is claimed that they should have known it from orders sent from Birmingham. The weather was foggy and the rails slippery from the sleet which had been falling.

The collision came near a gravel pit, about midway between Pontiac and Birmingham, at the foot of two steep grades, down which the fated cars rushed at full speed. The impact was terrific. The cars were driven half through each other and crushed to pieces.

Superintendent Savage was in the motorman's vestibule operating the outbound car. Both his legs were cut off and his dead body was frightfully mangled.

Motorman McHugh, who stood behind Savage, narrowly escaped a similar fate. John Kelly was evidently the only passenger who saw the northbound car approaching. He rushed for the vestibule door, and he and Motorman Whitehead were struggling together to get out of the door when the crash came. Both were killed. Kelly's head and shoulders were jammed out of the vestibule window and his neck was broken. Whitehead's head was cut open, and his chest crushed.

A Successful Experiment.

Last February the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company decided to adopt the double conductor system for all excursion trains in order to reduce to a minimum the chances of an accident. One conductor under this plan is given entire charge of the running of the train, while the other attends to the tickets and the comfort of the passengers. The experiment proved successful during the travel to and from the inauguration of President McKinley, but during the past two or three months it has been thoroughly demonstrated that its adoption was very wise. From September 4th to November 28th inclusive the B. & O. handled 80,000 people on Sunday excursions between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Atlantic City, and owing to the care taken in the handling of the trains not a single passenger was killed or injured. Fourteen thousand of this number were handled on September 4th.

ACCORDANCE.

He who with bold and skillful hand sweeps o'er
The organ keys of some cathedral pile,
Flooding with music vault, and nave, and aisle,
Though on his ear falls but a murderous roar;
In the composer's lofty motive lie,
Knows well that all the temple vast and dim,
Thrills to its base with anthem, psalm and hymn.
True to the changeless laws of harmony.
So he who on these changing chords of life,
With firm, sweet touch plays the Great Master's score
Of truth, and love, and duty evermore,
Knowest, too, that far beyond this roar and strife,
Though he may never hear, in its true time,
These notes must all accord in symphonies sublime.

ANNE L. ROTTA.

An Unfortunate Likeness.

The friendship that existed between Tommy Simpson and Bob Scatterly was a trifle one-sided. Figuratively speaking, Tommy Simpson prostrated himself at Bob Scatterly's feet, and allowed the latter to trample upon him, which he, Scatterly, did without the slightest compunction.

They were both young men, Simpson being the elder by a couple of years, and they both worked in the big drapery establishment of Messrs. Trickett & Chiffon. Simpson was a weak-kneed, under-sized little fellow, with light hair, no eyebrows to speak of and a nervous manner. His hero was of a very different type. He was sturdy and thick-set, and impudence lurked in the corners of his little blue eyes. In his own estimation he was "a deuced smart fellow, dontcherknow; up to snuff and a pinch or two over," etc.

Little Simpson had that admiration for him which a junior often has for the captain of his school, and he constituted himself his "fag"—did his errands, posted his letters and lent him money. They spent their holidays together, appearing for a week at the seaside in yachting caps and peajackets. No one, however, mistook them for sailors. On Sundays, they walked in the park, smoked cigarettes and passed remarks on the girls.

Now, had anyone told Tommy that the day would dawn when he and Bob would pass each other in the street without so much as a nod, he would have scouted the idea with scorn.

Yet so it came to pass.

The cause, of course, was a girl. Her name was Sally—Sally Lowe—and she was employed in the millinery department. She was an attractive damsel, a blonde, small and graceful, with a creamy complexion, a waspish way and a fondness for flirting.

All the young men at Trickett & Chiffon's became her slave, and risked their situations in reckless fashion by attempting to exchange sentiments or nothings with her during business hours. When old Trickett reproved her for carelessness they shook their fists at his broad back and said it was a shame.

Like their fellows, the two friends fell victims to the little milliner's charms. Tommy's passion was a secret one. He would, indeed, have died to confide with his friend, but he was afraid the latter might treat his confession with ridicule; again, his passion was quite hopeless. Sally laughed quite openly at him.

On the other hand she smiled graciously upon Bob, who wooed her with a boldness that soon won her fickle heart.

In a word, they became engaged.

"She's a nice little thing, is she," he observed, condescendingly, when he communicated the intelligence to his henchman; "it's a pity she hasn't a bit of money. I'd always made up my mind to marry a girl with money."

"Her face is her fortune, Bob," the miserable Mr. Simpson murmured sentimentally.

"Ye-es; but her face won't set us up a shop in the High street. I'll go ahead chap, Tommy, and if I'd only a bit of tin I'd leave old Trickett's tomorrow and start on my own."

His friend was silent. He, too, had had these dreams; he, too, had thought of a little shop, with Sally and himself snugly ensconced therein.

One Sunday evening, when Tommy was turning out for his monthly stroll, an arm was thrust hurriedly through his.

That arm belonged to Mr. Scatterly.

"I'm off duty for an hour or two," he explained, in answer to his friend's look of inquiry. "Sally's gone to church with her married sister. I'm calling for her later. Come along for a walk in the park; I want to have a bit of a talk with you."

Ten minutes later they were sitting on a bench by the miniature lake, watching the children feeding the swans. Mr. Scatterly pushed his hat on his brow, toyed with his cigarette and dug little holes in the gravel with his malacca.

His companion saw that something was troubling him.

"Nothing wrong, is there, old man?" he said at length.

"Why, no—not exactly. But you might call wrong," Mr. Scatterly replied slowly; "but the fact is, Tommy, old pal, I'm in a bit of a fix."

Mr. Simpson sucked the head of his stick. His hero had often been in a "bit of a fix" before, and generally came rather expensive to Tommy.

"It's about Sally," his friend went on. "You see my people are always telling me I'm throwing myself away. She's a nice girl—a very nice girl, but she ain't exactly in our station of life, and her people—well, we call them 'high tea, and their manners awful!'"

"One can't have everything," Mr. Simpson remarked, relieved to find that no call was to be made on his slender purse; "and I'm sure——"

"Oh, Sally's all right! She'd pass as a lady anywhere. The only one thing she's short of, and that is a bit of cash. As I've said before, I'd always made up my mind to marry money until I met her. I'm a practical sort of chap. There's no bloomin' sentiment about me. I like a girl with expectations, or a snug little fortune in railways or gasworks. Beauty is not everything. I'm just beginning to find it out."

"You—you don't mean to say you're thinking of breaking with Sal—with Miss Lowe?" Mr. Simpson asked, in a tremor of agitation.

"Thomas, you've bit," Mr. Scatterly said. "That's just what I am thinking of."

"But—but why?"

"Don't you excite yourself, old man. You keep your hair on and listen to me. I didn't tell you that while my sister Polly was up in Cumberland she made friends with a Miss McKenzie; I didn't tell you either that Miss McKenzie's a bit of an heiress in her way. She lives with an aunt, and this aunt was in the Barkley railway accident last year, and got £2,000 damages. Well, Polly chums up with her, as girls will, writes to her, and asks her over on a visit, and she's coming on Saturday."

"Coming on Saturday, is she?" repeated the bewildered Mr. Simpson.

"Yes, and I'm going to have a cut at the old lady's two thousand."

"But—what about Sally?"

"Why, I mean to have a split with Sally! Oh, I've got it all fixed up! I mean to do it gently, in a way that'll never make her suspect the real facts of the case, and you must help me."

"Me?"

"Yes."

"But I don't quite see——"

"You soon will," responded his friend—"you soon will. You see, it's our Polly's birthday next week, and we're having a little party in the evening. Sally's coming, and one or two other girls; and Miss McKenzie'll be there of course.

"Now, my little game is this. I shall pretend to be vexed with Sally, and flirt with Miss McK. Naturally, this'll make Sally jealous, for she's a girl of spirit, and she'll try and pay me out by flirting with some one else—with you. Then we shall have a row. I shall refuse to admit myself in the wrong, so will she. There will be a coolness between us, and we shall gradually drift apart. What d'ye think of it, eh?"

Half a dozen young ladies in their Sunday frocks and their hair delicately curled, sat in Mrs. Scatterly's front parlor, looking at the family albums and sustaining an intermittent conversation with half a dozen young men in black coats and white ties, who might have been happy had they known what to do with their hands.

Miss Lowe, looking her best in a white blouse and a blue skirt, sat on the sofa waiting for Bob, who had not yet appeared. Miss Lowe assumed an air of distinct patronage toward her less fortunate companions, and when her lover at length entered she smiled confidently. He, however, went straight to the heiress—a red-haired girl, with a face spotted with many freckles, and in no way remarkable for beauty.

He devoted himself to her until tea was announced, and then he gave her his arm in his most engaging manner.

The fair Sally fumed with anger and poor Tommy, who was allotted to her, found his position anything but enviable. Although he exerted himself to his utmost to shine, his partner paid little heed to his efforts, her attention being concentrated on her lover, who was constantly laughing and whispering with Miss McKenzie.

After tea there was singing. Miss McKenzie played, and Bob turned her music for her. Then there were games, and in every one he chose her for his partner.

Sally noted all this with rising temper. She was not capable of any strong emotion, for she had frittered away her heart in endless flirtations. Nevertheless, she bit her lip ominously.

"I can't think what's the matter with Bob," she remarked at last as if half to herself.

Tommy was silent. It wrung his heart to see her suffer.

"He's not spoken to me once tonight," she went on. "Do you know what's the matter with him, Mr. Simpson?"

"Me. N-no," Tommy stammered, coloring guiltily.

Sally tossed her head.

"Well, I'm sure I don't care," she said. "I didn't know he was so fond of red hair and freckles before. Funny tastes some people have. However, I'm not going to bother myself, and I'll let him see it, too."

She was as good as her word. From that moment she was a changed girl. Her ill-temper was flung aside. She laughed and chattered in the gayest fashion. She rallied Mr. Simpson on his quietness and encouraged him to talk; in a word, she flirted openly with him, and sent him into the seventh heaven of delight.

A few days later a young man, wearing a light suit of a large check pattern, and carrying a Gladstone bag, containing, among other things, a complete nautical costume, took a ticket from London to Margate. The young man was of the "loud" type. He puffed a rank cigar with a "swagger" air, and joked affably with the porters.

The evening following the same young man came back to town. Yet was it the same? He had lost his "swagger" air. His head drooped dejectedly. He no longer joked with the porters, and he let another passenger jostle him with lamblike meekness.

In the street he ran against a little man with a portmanteau who was hurrying to the station. The little man apologized, though he was in no way to blame, and then uttered a startled exclamation.

"Why, Bob!" he cried, "I thought you were at Margate?"

The young man—whose name, by the bye, was Scatterly—betrayed symptoms of discomposure. "I—I've come back rather unexpectedly," he said.

"There's—there's nothing wrong, is there?" the little man—whose name was Simpson—inquired anxiously.

"Yes, there is," his friend answered frankly. "Come along, and I'll tell you all about it."

The two went into the adjoining hotel.

"Tommy," said Mr. Scatterly, in the privacy of the deserted smoking-room, "it's all off! The old woman wouldn't take to me at any price. She said if Lizzie married me she wouldn't leave her a sixpence. And all because I'm like a young man she knew who married a girl for her money, and then left her! She says she's sure I should do the same to Lizzy."

Mr. Simpson's nervousness had increased to an alarming degree. He was pale, and the beads of moisture stood on his brow.

"I—I'm very sorry, Bob," he murmured.

"But I shall make it up with Sally again now," Mr. Scatterly remarked.

The little man sprang to his feet.

"What's the matter with you?" his companion demanded testily.

He might well ask; Mr. Simpson's manner was extremely strange.

"I've something to tell you, Bob," he stammered, edging toward the door.

"Well, out with it!" Mr. Scatterly retorted, impatiently.

"It's—it's about Miss Lowe—about Sally," Mr. Simpson went on, his hand grasping the door.

"What about her?"

"What? Why she's—she's my Sally now."

"Your——"

"Yes. While you were away we made it up, an' we were married this morning at the registry office. She's waiting at the station for me now. We're off on our honeymoon."

Then Mr. Scatterly was alone.—John W. Maynall in Answers.

THE TRAMP BOULDER.

Remarkable Evidence of Glacial Influence in New Jersey.

Countless thousands of years ago vast stretches of glacial deposits came sliding across the State of New Jersey, mounted the Palisades, pushed their way across the Hudson River, scoured over Manhattan Island and slid out into the Atlantic Ocean, whither they disintegrated and sank into the deep or perhaps glided on to the other ocean shore.

But in their onward march these glaciers left indestructible evidence of their grinding stride and to-day, all along the Palisades the trap rocks and boulders are worn smooth where the mountains of ice and sand passed over them. In some rocks are deep scratches, all pointing eastward, and showing which way the glacial deposits drifted. There is the evidence, mute but indisputable.

To the careful observer there are numberless other evidences of the presence of glacial influences in the past, but none are more convincing than the tramp boulder that has finally settled down in the woods in the heart of Englewood borough. There it sits, a towering mass of rock weighing perhaps two hundred tons, and resting upon three points which in themselves find a purchase on a flat rock that is part of and common to the character of rock which composes the Palisades. But, strangely enough, and to the wonderment of geologists, the tramp boulder is red sandstone from the Jersey hills twenty-five miles inland, and the pedestal is metamorphite or soft granite.

Around this marvelous monument have grown trees that may, perhaps, be a century old, and they have completely hedged it in; while the rock itself has stood where it stands to-day for thousands of years. On the pedestal, or that part of it which is protected from the action of the elements, can be seen the deep ridges and scars made across the flat surface by the great grinding pressure of the body of ice and sand that passed over it countless years ago when New York was ice and snow clad, and the world was a desolate waste in a state of chaos.

This tramp boulder has caused geologists much wonderment, and is regarded to-day as one of the finest specimens ever left in the wake of a glacier. It is equally astounding as though an explorer should find the hull of a steamboat in the Sahara desert. The only way it could get there would be through some great convulsion that had landed it from the sea to the heart of the inland sands.—New York Journal.

Kilts.

Between 150,000 and 200,000 kilts are made every year. The kilted regiments of regulars, militia and volunteers number some 17 battalions. As the military kilt is only provided biennially this represents a supply of 7,000 a year.

From two corn cribs at Monticello, Ill., the rat catchers got 1,400 rats in one raid.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Storing Roots in Pits---Variety of Feed for Calves---Quack Grass Among Oats---The Value of Oat Hay---Etc., Etc.

STORING ROOTS IN PITS.

The proper way to keep all roots is in out-of-door pits, and as much as possible excluding air from them. Some kinds of fruit, as turnips, rutabagas and carrots, do not easily freeze, but all are injured by exposure to the air. When we grow potatoes largely we always stored most of what were not sold in the fall in pits. This is especially important for the potatoes required for seed. While the ground was still frozen we covered the potato heaps with straw, so as to keep it frozen as long as possible. Potatoes that can be kept from sprouting until planting time produce much the best crops.

VARIETY OF FEED FOR CALVES.

When calves are weaned they should be given as great a variety of food as possible. Not only will the calf itself be thriftier, but those that are to be future cows will be more valuable all their after lives. We never saw a really good cow that was not a hearty eater. It is for this reason that the poor man's single cow, which is petted and fed various kinds of nutritious foods from the table, is nearly always a good one. Put the same cow in a large herd, and feed it as the others are fed, with plenty of food but little variety, and she will not be nearly so good.

QUACK GRASS AMONG OATS.

The oat crop ripens latest of all the small grains, and where the land is filled with roots of quack grass some of those will get even start with the grain, and will ripen their seed at the same time. Quack seed is very small, so that in winnowing the oats most of it will fall through the sieve and be separated from the oats. But some of the quack seed is likely not to be threshed, and will then go into the stock. It is in this way that quack grass often spreads from a small place over the entire farm. When it gets into the manure pile, there is no stopping its progress. Late oats and late hay grown where quack grass is known to be should be kept by themselves, and the oat straw be sold to some factory where it will not go into anybody's manure pile.

HORTICULTURE WILL PROGRESS.

We shall never reach the goal of our desires, when we shall know exactly what to plant and how to cultivate, and how best to gather, pack, market and sell, so that our work may be without some disappointments, but of this we may well be assured: The day is not coming, either now or hereafter, when intelligent horticulture will not have its reward; when men will demand less fruit, but more; when size and color and exquisite quality, brought about by highest intelligence in culture and management, will not always bring a corresponding increase in price; when intelligent study of the courses of nature, of the effect of frost and sun and cloud upon the life and health of plant, and the beauty and sweetness of fruit, will not richly repay the student.

Nor is the time coming when an outdoor life, surrounded by the beauties of nature, and in a work which takes account of all the manifold blessings of Providence, from the beginning to the end of the year, will not have its effect in soothing the nerves and making more healthful and joyous the life of the worker. Few men ever became so utterly absorbed in striving for money or honors that they do not cherish to the end of their days a tender hope that some day they may live surrounded by trees and plants and flowers. No life, no matter how luxurious in any city, no matter how great and prosperous, can so well sustain health and vigor, or so well enable one to rear a family of healthy and happy children, as a life on the land and near the heart of nature.—T. L. Watrous, of Iowa.

THE VALUE OF OAT HAY.

The point I wish to make to-day with regard to the oat-crop is that if properly handled it is one of the most valuable forage crops on the farm. It should be cut so as to save the fodder in a green state, similar to the saving of corn fodder. You will perhaps not get as much oats, but you will get a fodder that is quite valuable. This should take the place of timothy hay, a crop that I have yet been unable to see any good reason for growing on dry, rolling lands. Where you have low, moist land, that is too wet for corn, timothy may be perfectly grown, but it is not a valuable crop when you consider the room it occupies.

It is popular with city people who buy hay, but the economic farmer will find there is very little difference between a ton of timothy hay and a ton of well-cured corn fodder, and a very little difference between a ton of timothy hay and a ton of oat straw cut at the right time. We must study all these economies. We must abandon crops that are not absolutely profitable and utilize everything that can be saved in a more valuable condition. The oat crop should probably have more consideration than has yet been given to it. It does not lack much of being a perfect ration for man and beast. In the winter time sheaf oats cut in a green state in the field and fed with cornmeal make quite an acceptable ration for any of the farm animals—the horse or the ruminant. The farmer is not likely to grow too much oats where the horse, the dairy cow and the young animals are considered. We do often grow more corn than can be economically fed.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, at the Ohio State Fair.

THE BACON HOG.

Every season of late the question of securing bacon hogs forces itself to the front and the American farmer must consider it if he expects to raise hogs that will produce meat such as is required by those who pay the best prices. Discussing this matter the Iowa Homestead says: To make the bacon that is wanted on the breakfast table of to-day requires management and rearing quite different from that which the American hog usually gets.

The pigs on the farms in the corn belt are generally fed corn from weaning time until slaughter, with the result that they lose size in a very few years, become very fine in bone and from the earliest period resemble animated—and only slightly animated—bladders of lard. They are round and pretty, but they are mainly butterballs throughout and lack the alternate streak of lean and fat that are the first requisites in good bacon.

The highly improved breeds, as they are usually fed, are not the source from which bacon worthy of the name comes in this country, although this is not saying that by proper feeding and management they could not furnish it. Nitrogenous feeding during the growing period, together with muscle-making exercise, and a corn finish when growth is attained, are the lines along which bacon-making should be attempted. Back of this should be a better selection of breeding stock with a view to producing the bacon form, which is as different from what most of us have been taught to admire as the beef form in cattle is different from the dairy form.

Canadian bacon enjoys a very high reputation and deserves it, but its foundation is peas, just as the basis of the lard hog is corn, and the pictures of prize-winning bacon pigs in the live stock publications show animals that the corn belt farmer would not have on the place. Still, he will never make satisfactory bacon until he does, and to make them, breeding stock with length, less tendency to fatten and not quite so pretty in outline must be selected. Then, with proper feeding—which, after all, is the difficulty in a section where fattening foods are plenty and muscle-making ones are scarce—a bacon hog as good as anybody's can be produced.

FODDER MUST BE DRY WHEN SHREDDED.

The difficulty in keeping shredded fodder is due to its being put into the mow or stack while damp. It takes some time for the stalks to dry out thoroughly, and it is useless to expect good results from stored shredded fodder unless it is free from sap, and in fact moisture of any kind, before being put into the mow. As a rule fodder in the shock is ready for shredding as soon as the ears are dry enough to crib.

Experience shows that it is best to haul the corn from the field as soon as it is thoroughly dried out, and run it at once through the husker and shredder. The longer it remains in the field the greater the loss from weathering. If to be stored in a mow, spread evenly over the floor and tramp down, as in putting away hay. As a rule no further attention is required until it is wanted for feed. Alternate these layers until the mow is filled. If stacked out of doors straw can also be used. The straw absorbs the surplus moisture in the fodder, and those who have experimented with this mixture claim that the feeding value of the straw is increased. The addition of a little salt when the fodder is being put in is often an advantage where the material is not entirely free from sap. Use about the same quantity as in stalking hay.

After the fodder is stored it will sometimes heat, but this is merely the "sweating" process and desirable rather than objectionable. If the other conditions are favorable the quality of the feed will be improved rather than injured. When it is "sweating" and hot it must not be stored. In the dairy districts shredded fodder has proven an excellent feed to alternate with ensilage or to feed along with it. To be of the greatest value it must be shredded so finely that all the hard portions are broken up and any sharp edges removed. Some machines merely crush the stalks, but leave them in poor condition, with jagged edges and often large, hard pieces. Others, however, shred it perfectly, cutting and tearing the stalks and blades into fine bits which are as soft as hay and as readily eaten by farm animals. Horses, cattle and sheep eat it with apparently as much relish as hay.

Corn binders are now on the market, which cut the standing corn and bind it into bundles. These machines, with the combined huskers and shredders, render the matter of harvesting corn as fodder light work compared with the old methods of hand cutting and husking.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND STOCK NOTES.

The carriage horse needs more teaching than a draft horse.

All horse stock should be well fed—fattened before sending to market.

Do not let your hogs lie in old filthy sheds, nor about straw, dirt or manure piles.

A colt that is not growing well might make profitable use of some skim milk.

Watch the colt's feet. Keep them in shape, even if you have to trim them occasionally.

A little feed grain to the growing colts with their roughage will be a profitable investment.

The best time of the year for fattening hogs is now at hand and should be made the most of.

Don't waste any roots or apples. No food does winter hogs more good than they, because they act as a laxative.

The trainer or breaker of a colt should not lose his temper, for much of the mean disposition goes into the horse.

Experience has shown that a fall dipping repays twice over for the cost of it, in the better condition of the fleece at next shearing time.

Let the pig have all the pure water he wants. He will fatten faster, be quieter and healthier. Give slop also, but do not neglect the water.

Keeping swine around the house and farm buildings, as you would house dogs, they become unmitigated nuisances, of no use to themselves nor to anyone else.

Good, pure bred bulls and cows are now in demand, and those who have such for sale will have no occasion to complain of dull trade if they will let it be known.

The brood sows should not be allowed to run down in flesh while suckling their litters. Feed middlings and bran mixed, equal parts by weight, made moist with skim milk and kitchen slops.

Slop for hog feed at night should be prepared in the morning, and that for the morning feed should be prepared at night. It will become softened by being kept, and the temperature of the feed will generally be better.

CAMPHOR.

Where it is Cultivated, and How it is Distilled.

Notwithstanding the comparatively narrow limits of its natural environment, says a bulletin in the United States Department of Agriculture, the camphor tree grows well in cultivation under widely different conditions. It has become abundantly naturalized in Madagascar. It flourishes at Buenos Ayres. It thrives in Egypt, in the Canary Islands, in southeastern France, and in the San Joaquin Valley in California, where the summers are hot and dry. Large trees, at least two hundred years old, are growing in the temple courts at Tokio, where they are subject to a winter of seventy to eighty nights of frost, with an occasional minimum temperature as low as 12 to 16 degrees. The conditions for really successful cultivation appear to be a minimum Winter temperature not below twenty degrees, fifty inches or more of rain during the warm growing season, and an abundance of plant food, rich in nitrogen. In the native forests in Formosa, Fukien, and Japan camphor is distilled almost exclusively from the wood of the trunks, roots and larger branches.

The work is performed by hand labor, and the methods employed seem rather crude. The camphor trees are felled, and the trunk, larger limbs, and sometimes the roots are cut into chips, which are placed in a wooden tub about forty inches high and twenty inches in diameter at the base, tapering toward the top like an old-fashioned churn. The tub has a tight-fitting cover, which may be removed to put in the chips. A bamboo tube extends from near the top of the tub into the condenser. This consists of two wooden tubs of different sizes, the larger one right side up, kept about two-thirds full of water from a continuous stream which runs out of a hole in one side. The smaller one is inverted with its edges below the water, forming an air-tight chamber.

This air chamber is kept cool by the water falling on the top and running down over the sides. The upper part of the air chamber is sometimes filled with clean rice straw, on which the camphor crystallizes, while the oil drips down and collects on the surface of the water. In some cases the camphor and oil are allowed to collect together, and are afterward separated by filtration through rice straw or by pressure. About twelve hours are required for distilling a tubful by this method. Then the chips are removed and dried for use in the furnace, and a new charge is put in. At the same time the camphor and oil are removed from the condenser. By this method twenty to forty pounds of chips are required for one pound of crude camphor.

A Great Industry.

Few persons have any idea how great the bicycle industry in this country has become.

Not only has the manufacture of bicycles for the home market reached immense proportions, but our export trade in bicycles is a very big thing.

During the nine months ended September 30, 1897, the exports of passenger cars, carriages and bicycles from the United States amounted in value to $8,374,223, against $4,828,026 during the corresponding time in 1896. Of these exports bicycles and parts of bicycles alone amounted to the value of $5,900,000, or more than double the value of the exportations during the corresponding period last year. These exports are not included in the steel schedule, to which they might well be long. If so included they would mark more distinctly the wide margin between exports and imports of iron and steel products. The imports of these products have already dwindled to a comparatively insignificant figure.

The best bicycles are now made in this country, and it is probable that our enterprising manufacturers will invade the foreign market still further. At present our exportation of bicycles is almost entirely to Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada and Australia, but there are many other countries where bicycles are largely used, which offer a tempting field to our bicycle makers and they will probably build up a big trade in those countries in the early future.—Atlanta Journal.

As the colt grows he should be broken—trained.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 16.

The annexation of Hawaii seems to be doomed to defeat.

Dingley predicts a 10 million surplus by June. His prophesy don't count.

Gov. Hastings in company with Attorney General McCormick, spent the past week on Chesapeake bay, shooting ducks.—Centre Democrat.

Guess they'll shoot *Quay*'l too if they get a chance.

The Record Almanac has been received; it is the earliest and best. It will be found valuable for reference during 1898 in every business office and upon every desk. Its statistical tables cover much that is of interest in many lines—tariff, elections, sporting, game laws, postage, etc.

The last campaign was carried upon gold coinage, yet nothing but "ruinous" silver is in circulation.

The Dingley tariff was given the country as a "revenue raiser", but already has shown up a revenue sinker to the amount of fifty millions!

What's the use in the protectionist organs being mum on the workings of the Dingley tariff? why not tell the people squarely that in less than six months it has caused a deficit of 50 million dollars in revenues?

George Dorsey, colored, of Akron, was sent to the work house for a year a few days ago, for attacking John Sutton with a razor. Dorsey has served 24 years of his 38 years of life in prison. How much better such persons had not been born.

"I speak not of forcible annexation," says Mr. McKinley in his discussion of the Cuban question. "That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression." And a little further on in the same message he advocates the annexation of Hawaii against the protest of all but 3,000 of its 109,000 people! And those 3,000 are all foreigners!

Mr. Bryan and party are having a triumphal journey through Mexico, stopping at the principal cities between the frontier and the capital. Everywhere the famous American is being treated with marked courtesy. Mr. Bryan is regarded as a national guest, and not since Grant and Seward visited Mexico, have such unusual honors been paid an American.

McKinley in his message does not favor the annexation of Cuba whose people have fought many years to throw off the Spanish yoke, because it would be against our code of morality.

But, in the same message he favors the annexation of the Sandwich Islands whose people are heathen, never fought for freedom and cooked and ate up Capt. Cook and his crew.

McKinley has two codes of annexation morality in his message.

Reports indicate that the Hawaiian treaty of annexation is not out of the woods. Some of the Senators have been taking the sober second thought during the Congressional recess and have asked themselves what the United States have to gain by the acquisition of a lot of Pacific islands, with a mixed and ignorant population, situated 2000 miles from any other American territory.

Fee-takers leave $261 out of a $15,000 estate, after the death of Cyrus Bailey, in Altoona, recently. It was discovered that he left no legal heirs to claim his estate of $15,000. J. H. Brown, of Johnstown, notified the State authorities of the case, and was, under an act of Assembly, awarded one-third of the estate for the service. Of the remainder of the estate all but $261 was consumed by the fees of the persons in charge of its settlement.

Here is a sample case of the common insolence of the half-educated lawyer and the occasional tyranny of an unfit judge. A woman severely pressed on the witness stand by a lawyer in a Brooklyn court fainted, and the foreman of the jury, who protested against the cruelty of the lawyer, was summarily dismissed by the judge. If the lawyer were to be horsewhipped and the judge lose his place the first time the people have a chance to get at him no harm would be done. The brutality of the average cross-examiner is an outrage that should be ended.—Altoona Tribune.

The Dingley bill is a failure. The bald, hard figures in Secretary Gage's report have convinced the Senate Republican leaders that sooner or later open acknowledgment of the failure of the Dingley bill will have to be made and means found to raise additional revenue. The Senate leaders are the more ready to recognize the truth because if they had had their way when the Dingley bill was passed it would have contained an increased tax on beer and new taxes on stock exchange transactions, etc., which were stricken out at the demand of Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley.

The situation is a most distressing one for the Republicans, because to undertake new revenue legislation will not alone be a confession that they did not know what they were about when they passed the Dingley bill, but that protection has been carried to such a point that it no longer yields enough revenue to support the Government.

Farmers from Illinois and Iowa who recently purchased farms in Georgia, bringing with them improved farming machinery and implements, a leading Georgia paper says, marks a new departure in farming in that State. One of the new settlers who went to Georgia in February last has already made one crop and demonstrated what scientific farming will do. This gentleman says that on his arrival he was told the Illinois system of farming would not do in Georgia, but that he produced more than twice as much corn to the acre as his native neighbors. This is better than going to the Klondike.

WHY TREASURY DEFICITS?

Since the first of July pensions have cost, in money paid out of the treasury, $68,000,009. In the same time the customs revenues have been only about $54,000,000. Our entire customs revenues are absorbed in paying pensions thirty-two years after the war ended. When President Cleveland attempted to prevent the awful waste by his veto of the dependent pension law in his first administration, he was denounced by Republicans from one end of the Union to the other with the most intense bitterness. No sooner was Mr. Harrison elected than the dependent bill was revived and railroaded through Reed's first Billion Congress. It is from the loose provisions of this law the pension extravagance flows. If that dependent bill had not passed, and if the pension laws had been administered as they were under Grant, Hayes, Arthur and Cleveland (first term,) the $212,000,000 treasury deficiencies since 1894 up to December 1, 1897, would have had no existence.

We do not overstate the facts. Under the Arthur administration the pension payments averaged $58,200,000 a year. During the first Cleveland administration they averaged $75,560,000. But this failed to satisfy the claim agents. Then came the re-enactment of the dependent law by the Harrison administration, with its average for seven years last past of $140,000,000 a year, aggregating a total of $451,500,000 over what it would have been under the average for the Cleveland administration. With the same revenues, had the Cleveland standard, to say nothing of the lower Arthur standard of pension expenditure, been maintained, the treasury books, instead of showing a deficiency of $212,000,000 from the fiscal year 1893-94 to November, 1897, would have had a surplus of $339,000,000. There would have been no need of bond sales, and the McKinley administration would not be floundering through its first year with an impending deficiency of a hundred millions under the Dingley tariff.

Our pension prodigality, all flowing from the claim agents' law that Cleveland vetoed and Harrison signed, is almost past belief. In signing the bill President Harrison is reported to have said, in the way of justification, he did not believe in measuring pensions on apothecaries' scales. We should say not. The law created deficiencies in the treasury even with our enormous Federal taxation, the last four years and five months aggregating $212,000,000. And now government finances are at such a pitch that pension payments since July 1 have exceeded the entire receipts from customs under the Dingley tariff for the same time by $15,000,000.

These are not imaginary or partisan figures. They are from the official records of the Government embodied in the treasury reports. A judgment has come on the Republican party, which is solely responsible. The customs receipts under the Dingley tariff, by which they must stand or fall, do not furnish sufficient revenues to meet the pension expenditures!—Pittsburg *Post*.

Hog Scalds a Man.

Turn-about is fair-play, so thought a hog taken out to slaughter. William Klinger, a farmer of Butler, Pa., was thrown into a barrel of boiling water on Monday. A hog he had tied to a tree in its efforts to free itself wound a rope around Klinger's legs and landed him into the barrel intended for the hog. Klinger is seriously burned. The pig is still alive. This sets Byron Garis' recent adventure in the shade.

—The new Fall styles of dress suits have been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and a more complete stock you will not find. If you need a new dress suit, hat or any furnishing goods, see their stock. Many sales and small profits is the way the firm has built up their large patronage.

Toys, Blocks, Games, &c., at Kurtz Bro's, Bellefonte, opposite Brockerhoft.

Wanted a Rule Issued.

Not long since an action of trespass and damage was on trial in the Clearfield courts. The suit was brought against Sheriff Smith by some parties who claimed that the goods in a certain store were owned by persons other than those who were liable for the claims on which executions were issued. All the parties interested, except the sheriff, were Hebraws, and there was much conflicting testimony. Finally one of the men who had been prominent in the breakup admitted on the witness stand that fraud had been committed. This admission came as a great surprise to those who had up to this time considered the witness as friendly to their side. Upon cross examination the attorneys for the aggrieved parties asked the witness how it was that he had helped perpetrate the fraud and now admitted doing so. His answer was that he knew he would die soon as consumption had fastened its grip on his life and he wanted to die an honest man. Immediately upon hearing this admission the leading counsel for the Jews arose and said: "May it please the Court we ask that a rule be issued forthwith providing for the immediate killing of this witness in order that he may die as he desires, an honest man."—Clearfield *Republican*.

The Small Boy on Pants.

The small boy who is aclose observer gives the family history of papa's pants as follows: "When dad has worn his trousers out, they pass to brother John; then mother trims them round about and William puts them on. When William's legs too long have grown, the trousers fail to hide 'em, so Walter claims them for his own and stows himself inside 'em. Next Sam's fat legs close invest, and when they won't stretch tighter, they're turned and shortened, washed and pressed, and fixed on me—the writer. Ma works them into rugs and caps when I have busted the stitches. At dooms day we shall see (perhaps) the last of dad's old breeches."

—When you want a suit to fit, of good quality and at a low figure, there is but one store in Bellefonte that can touch all these points. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch is the place.

THE Star Store.

G. O. Benner, Prop.

Our terms—Cash before delivery.

Yes, Santa Claus is with us now, and you will find him in all his glory, surrounded with presents for all, in the big show window, at The Star.

He brought Candies of every description, Chinaware, Glassware, Tops, Guns, Books, and hundreds of other things, all very suitable for presents.

If you miss the display of Holiday goods we make, it will not be our fault, and more than this, if you buy of us, you can depend on a saving of 10 to 25 per cent.

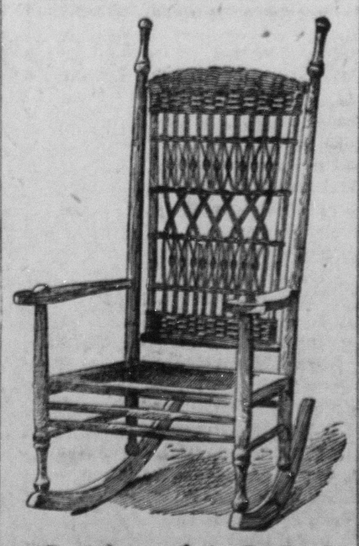
Boys and girls don't forget if you are not over 12 years of age, and come to The Star, between 9 and 10 o'clock Christmas morning, Santa Claus will make each of you a present.

We wish all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

THE STAR.

THIS LARGE ROCKER

During the Holidays



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All other Furniture you will find at a bargain.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

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See Our

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All New Styles.

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Candies, Fruits, etc., For X-mas,

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Successor to B. C. Achenbach,

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A full line of Confectionery and Tropical Fruits, for the Holiday season, all goods of the purest and the best, and at the popular prices.

Snnday schools and churches supplied at wholesale prices.

Ornamental decorations for Christmas.

Shoe Store.

A sole supported by facts, substantiated by deeds and backed by backed by real palpaple value, such as our method of purchasing stock and sharing with our patrons the advantage accrning from such purchase, alone make possible our

WONDERFUL LOW PRICES.

I can only do so by buying direct from factories, such as Dayton, Freed Bro., Orwigsburg, Lycoming, etc. I have a

Special Line for the Holiday Trade.

My line is complete in all the latest styles for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Misses and Children in Leather and Rubber Goods.

Chas. A. Krape,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

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BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. If you are willing to work, we can give you employment with GOOD PAY, and you can work all or part time at home or traveling. The work is LIGHT AND EASY. WRITE AT ONCE for terms, etc., to

THE HAWKS NURSERY COMPANY,
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UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of selves and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Selves.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Selves for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.

Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Berwick, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.25 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.22 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.09 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.33 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.35 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.29 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for Dubois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.55 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.50 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.40 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	P M
1 38	6 45	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 03	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 56	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m, 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a. m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. A. WOOD Gen'l Passr Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 54	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's Sng.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 22	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 27	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)	†4 30		
7 28	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr		Lve.	a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡10 30 a. m. Sunday. §6 00 p. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD 12	8	2	STATIONS.	Lv.	12	8	WESTWARD 11
PM	PM	AM	Ar.		A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 43	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 23		Briarly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——John Van Pelt went to Bellefonte yesterday to remain several days.

——Miss Lillie Christine has returned home, after a visit to Norristown, Pa.

——Esq. Michael Grove, of Centre Hill, gave the Reporter a business call Saturday.

——Frank McCoy, Potters Mills' assistant postmaster, was in town yesterday.

——Mrs. Carrie Osman left Monday for Howard, where she will remain several days.

——Will Odenkirk has been somewhat indisposed for several days, but nothing serious.

——Miss Emma Wolf left for Lock Haven Monday where she will make a short visit.

——Mr. Ripka, of near Linden Hall, gave us a pop visit and reports that burg having a boom.

——Mr. and Mrs. William Scholl left Wednesday morning for Altoona, on a visit to their son John.

——Mrs. Margaret Thompson, of Brookville, Pa., is visiting among friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Witmer Smith, who has been at home for several weeks with his parents, went to Williamsport last week.

——Miss Tace Kreamer returned home yesterday afternoon after about two months visit with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Heckman, in Lock Haven.

——Our sanctum was favored by a call from Rev. Faus, the esteemed pastor of the M. E. church, chaperoned by bro. Christine of the Presbyterian church.

——Our farmer friend, Isaac Long, of Brush valley, gave us a call and put his label into the '98 roll of honor. He thinks his butcheriug will show up some 400 pound dressed hogs.

——Geo. S. Weaver, of near Farmers Mills, gave us a call. He killed two hogs which together dressed 787 lbs., which was pretty good; but a short time previous he lost a valuable horse of lung fever, and that wasn't so good.

——E. C. Crawford, merchant at Colyer, gave our sanctum a call, and reports all serene over that way, and to liven up things around here he put a label out to '98. The Smith & Crawford firm will move their store to the railroad station here next spring.

——Prof. Snyder, W. A. Krise, F. A. Foreman, Walter Kerlin, Wagner Geiss, Thomas Moore, Hoffer Dale, Robert Foreman, and Miss Helen Bartholomew, all teachers in Centre Hall and other parts of the county, are attending the teachers' institute at Bellefonte this week.

——Charles P. Swint, of St. Louis, Mo., was here on a short visit to his home. He left here six or seven years ago locating in the west, and is now an electrician in the power house of a street car line in St. Louis. Charley made his home here with his grandparents, the Slabig family in Earleystown, and before attaining his majority went west where he has been successful. He spent some time here as the guest of his aunt, Mrs. James Durst.

BRUSH VALLEY.

Our Correspondent Writes of What is Prominent in His Valley.

Holiday vacation.

Reuben Kreamer is on the sick list.

What has become of the "beautiful snow" poets?

The frequent rehearsals signify an interesting Christmas season.

In the spring there are to be erected along the Kreamerville road, several new buildings. The metropolis of the valley will soon be booming.

On last Sunday evening the Woman's Missionary Society, of the United Evangelical church gave an interesting entertainment to a crowded house.

Besides the teachers, many persons took advantage of the excursion rates to hear the famous lecturers, Jones and Perkins, at the Bellefonte Teachers' Institute.

Not Enough Votes.

The senate, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, will not have votes enough to ratify the Hawaiian annexation treaty and gives the vote thus:

For annexation, 50.

Against annexation, 39.

Votes necessary for ratification, 59.

This is the way the senate stands on the question of ratifying the pending treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It will be seen that the pending treaty is in danger of rejection, and that, if Hawaii is to become a part of the United States, the union must be accomplished through a bill or joint resolution, which requires only a majority vote in both Houses.

There is a safe majority for such a measure in each House. It is only a question, therefore, of reaching a vote. This once taken, annexation is assured.

Gold Pens, Fountain Pens, in large assortment, at Kurtz Bro's, opposite Brockerhoff, Bellefonte.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c

SPRING MILLS.

The Farmers' Institute Monday and Tuesday Largely Attended.

Bicycle traveling on the road just now, through three inches of mud, is evidently up hill work, still some are brave enough to persevere, and of course get there—after a fashion.

Butchering is about over, and we have had a surfeit of sausage and greasy dishes, and want a change of diet, so we are waiting patiently for the Christmas turkey and New Year goose.

The Farmers' Inststute was in session here on Monday and Tuesday last, with a large attendance. The addresses were decidedly good, and the speakers were frequently applauded to the very echo.

A dispute in regard to a water course between supervisor Kane and Mr. King of our village, will be called before Squire Grenoble's court this week, for a possible settlement, but in all probability the final adjudication will be a mandate from Bellefonte.

The usual Sunday school Christmas entertainment of the M. E. church of our village is omitted this year, and no one can give a reason for it. Heretofore these enteatainments were highly appreciated and enjoyed by everybody, especially the little folks, but this year it is a blank—a disappointment.

David Burrell, of Centre Hall, formerly of this town, will again make our village his home. He will remove here in the spring having rented the residence now occupied by A. Allison, Esq. Mr. Allison will move into one of the new buildings recently erected by C. P. Long.

Miss Anna Williams, an aged maiden lady residing with her niece, Mrs. Mary Grenoble, of our village, after an illness of several weeks, died on Wednesday last, and was interred in the Green Grove cemetery on Friday. The funeral was largely attended.

The burglars who effected an entrance into the shoe store of C. A. Krape, of our village several weeks since, are still undiscovered. Neither is there any tidings of the pig stolen from Emanuel Shook about the same time. Suspicion rested on several parties, but the evidence proved too weak and flimsy to warrant an arrest.

LINDEN HALL.

A Breezy Letter from Our Correspondent Up the Valley.

Mrs. Burris, who was run over by a cow some time ago is not able to walk yet.

Benjamin Hoy and wife, of Lemont were visiting friends at this place on Sunday.

J. B. Wagner and wife spent Sunday and Monday with their parents at Tusseyville.

Miss Maggie Swabb, of Pine Grove, is visiting with her grand parents at this place.

Some of our young people are in attendance at the Teashers' Institute this week.

We are sorry to state that Mrs. Jas. Searson is on the sick list; we hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. Elmer Houtz and Mrs. Frank Tharp spent Wednesday of last week with friends at Boalsburg.

Mrs. J. W. Keller will erect a new dwelling house on her lot south-east of her store in the near future.

J. H. Ross' new store building is rapidly nearing completion. Our town is greatly improving.

Mrs. Mary Swabb, of Bellefonte, spent a few days with her parents and sisters at this place quite recently.

Warner Noll and son, of Bellefonte, were visiting at the home of John Davis and sister a few days of last week.

The many friends of John Gingerich will be sorry to hear of his serious illness, with that dread disease appendicitis.

Mr. Stoughton, of Williamsport, supervisor of the L. & T. branch P. & E. system, was seen on our streets Tuesday.

J. A. Gettig, one of Patton township's efficient school teachers, spent Saturday and Sunday at his home at this place.

Mrs. Fleisher and daughters, Myrtle and Orpha, of Tusseyvile, were pleasant guests at the home of James Wagner, Saturday last.

Harry Hess, one of Boalsburg's bright young men, who is teaching school near Philipsburg, was calling on friends at this place Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Rhoads, pastor of the United Evangelical church, preached a very interesting sermon on Sunday afternoon, from the text, "Godliness with contentment is great gain."

One day recently while Ed. Meyer was butchering, he had great trouble in killing one of his hogs, having fired seven shots into the porker's head without having any effect. They then sent for James Wagner, assistant operator at this place, who shot the hog, it being the eighth shot. Who can beat it?

Centre Hall

Weekly Weather Report—
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Dec. 9	50	35	clear.
" 10	53	38	clear.
" 11	54	47	cloudy.
" 12	52	34	cloudy.
" 13	40	34	cloudy.
" 14	42	34	cloudy.
" 15	42	38	cloudy.

Rainfall: On morning of 11th, .04 and at night .33 inch. On 14th, during day, .15 and at night .51 inch.

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 4, '97.

To whom it may concern:—

Backward Season—Too much stock—Must be sold—Great reduction all along the line.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	80
Rye	35
Corn	30
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	20
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	
Onions	40

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of B. Poulson Company, Centre Hall, manufacturers of handles, was dissolved December 10th, 1897, by mutual consent, Mr William Colyer having retired from the above firm. The books of the firm are in the hands of B. Poulson, with whom all accounts of the firm should be settled. The business of the firm will continue in the name of B. Poulson, while Mr. Colyer will conduct the sawing department.

WM. COLYER.
dec16-3t B. POULSON.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Centre County, Pa.—The Annual Meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of Wm. H. Runkle, Jr., at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 10th, 1898, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secretary. President.

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY AT PRIvate sale.—The undersigned offers at private sale, the farm situated in Potter Township, one mile west of Old Fort, on the Earleystown road, within 1¼ miles of the Railroad station, convenient to school, church and postoffice, known as the Mrs. Grady farm, containing 150 acres, more or less. This farm is in good state of cultivation. Large Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Two large cisterns, one at house and one at barn, also well of limestone water near the buildings. Good young orchard, just coming into bearing. Terms favorable to buyer. Inquire of GEO. M. BOAL, Agent.
Centre Hall.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County ss:

SEAL. I, George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1897, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sallie Wolf deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of January, next to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1897.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.
W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 3, '97. Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of Joseph Green, late of the borough of Milesburg, Pa., deceased.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the said Court to hear and dispose of the exceptions filed to the account of J. Miles Green, Executor of said decedent, and to report distribution of the funds in the hands of the said accountant to and among those legally entitled to the same, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties in interest, for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, A. D., 1898, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties having claims against the said estate should present them for settlement and payment or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

CHARLES P. HEWES,
dec9-3t Auditor.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, on Tuesday, the 4th day of January A. D. 1898 under the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto for the charter of the "Sinking Creek Presbyterian Congregation" the purpose and object of which is to support public worship according to the faith, doctrine, discipline and usages of the Presbyterian church, and be in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rites, benefits, and privileges conferred by the aforesaid Act of Assembly and its supplements.

FORTNEY & WALKER,
dec2-3t Solicitors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of Mary A. Noble, of College township, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the said Court to distribute the funds in the hands of W. C. Patterson, Administrator of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1897, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Temple Court, Bellefonte, Pa. When and where all parties interested are required to be present and prove their claim or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. J. K. JOHNSTON,
dec2-3t Auditor.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

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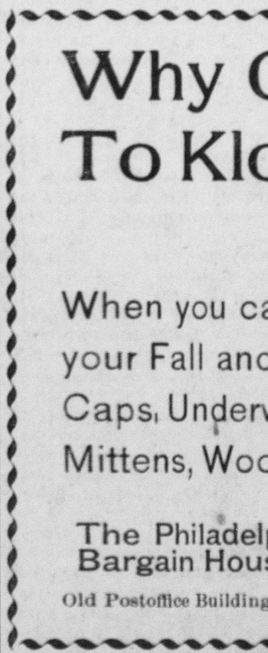

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Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

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Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A diminution in the sparrow family is reported in all the principal cities of the Union. This is attributed mainly to the use of asphalt pavement and the prompt removal of all refuse therefrom. The birds have probably migrated to a country where food is more plentiful.

A queer industry has sprung up in Michigan, namely, the conversion of pine stumps into shingles. It is stated that stumps of trees which were cut twenty or twenty-five years ago remain enduring and obdurate obstructions to the cultivation of the soil. They are still sound, and turn out excellent shingles when so utilized.

The Russian Government labels doctors now by a silver shield, on which there is a raised design of two intertwining serpents. It is to be worn conspicuously on the breast, and it is hoped will prevent the killing of the doctors by the excited peasants, as they have done in epidemics of cholera.

The Agricultural Board of Michigan has asked the Land Commissioner of that State hereafter to sell college lands which are timbered for cash only. Many purchasers are said to have made part payments so as to secure possession of the lands, and after stripping them of timber they make no further payment, but let them revert to the State.

The world shows progress so far as the criminality of women is concerned, in at least two States of the Union. Iowa has 1,145 convicts in State prison, and only thirteen are women. In the prisons of Massachusetts there are now 6,912 men and 1,145 women. In the Concord Reformatory for Men there has been an increase of 50, while in the Sherman Reformatory for Women there has been a decrease of 45.

The last report of the Commissioner of Education gives the number of colleges in this country as 484. Of these 188 have no endowment, 54 report endowments of less than $25,000, while only four have endowments of more than $5,000,000. There are 278 of these institutions having less than 100 undergraduate students. The increase in the number of college students has been for several years more rapid than the increase of the population.

A bicycle has reached Central Africa, and has greatly exercised the minds of the natives. It was at first put down variously as a grinding-mill and a circular saw. The owner, a Tanganyika missionary, gives the people a treat when he dismounts a bearing, and allows them to examine the "bullets," as they call the balls—an eloquent commentary on their education; and when they see him mounted and spinning along their exclamation is, "Ko banda kasikolo!" which is alleged to be equivalent to "Good gracious!"

A scheme to increase the efficiency of oil to still the waves of the ocean in a storm has been brought out by William Gutherie of Chicago. His action is based on the argument that if oil has a pacifying effect when distributed on the water in the immediate neighborhood of the ship in trouble, its effect would be magnified if the oil could be applied at a distance all about the ship, thus creating a calm circle in which the ship could ride in safety until the storm had spent its fury. His protection is to shoot saturated sponges or cotton from a pneumatic gun, as there would be no danger of igniting the oil-soaked sponge. Some people interested in shipping have been impressed with the idea, and application is to be made to Congress for an appropriation to test its efficiency.

At the recent banquet of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Governor Cooke denied that old story that Connecticut once flooded the market with wooden nutmegs. "If we are not mistaken," says the New Haven Register, "this is the first time any official attempt has been made to relieve the State of this undesirable reputation, and if it is properly followed up will doubtless assume the proportions of a public service. We must confess that until now we had never regarded the tradition other than a fiction. The humor of it has appealed to us, and as we imagined our ancestors being busily employed throughout the day fashioning out of the hearts of old oaks counterfeit nutmegs, it has seemed that their hard, severe life must have had a lot of unsuspected humor in it."

The Canadian engineer possessed of a conscience that is either too conscious of rectitude to anticipate reproach, or too scared to care for it, says he has discovered the origin of forest fires by witnessing one in its very inception. Here is his story: The tree had been partly uprooted by a severe windstorm, and leaned over against the trees nearest to it, some of which happened to be dead. Fierce gusts blew down from the neighboring mountains and caused the branches of the inclined tree to rub with considerable force against those upon which it rested. After the friction thus developed had been kept up for many hours, avers this courageous engineer, the dead wood upon which it was exerted first began to glow, then burst into flame, and a fire that swept through miles and miles of valuable timber was the result.

Interesting experiments to test the cost of using electricity for cooking, made by Professor John Price Jackson, are reported in the Boston Transcript. The experiments were practical, the electrical stoves and ovens being used for weeks in preparing the meals for a family of six. It was demonstrated that the average cost per meal for cooking by electricity was 16.6 cents, this including the heating of the water for washing the dishes. Equally careful experiments with coal and a kitchen range showed the cost of that method of cooking per meal to be 3.15 cents, or about 19 per cent. of the cost of the cooking by electricity. Laundry work for the same family cost 22.7 cents with electricity, and 12.25 cents with coal. Aside from the matter of economy great advantages were found in the use of the electricity, notably the absence of the dirt of coal and ashes, as also of disagreeable gases, and the ease with with a uniform temperature, so desirable in baking, could be maintained.

It will be news to many people that some brands of wheat flour are adulterated, but it will be reassuring to learn on the testimony of a chemist, that the adulterant used is not harmful. The chemist is Professor John M. McCandless, of Atlanta, who has been investigating for the Board of Health of that city. Corn flour is the adulterant used, and Mr. McCandless found this in about one-half of the samples obtained by him in Atlanta. Chemically this so closely resembles wheat flour that there is as yet no chemical method for detecting its presence in wheat flour, or estimating its percentage. It was found, however, by the microscope, appearing as cornstarch. It is not as rich in protein as is the wheat flour. Professor McCandless says, but as the greater portion of the people get all the protein they need out of meat, the adulterated flour is practically as good as the pure. Cornstarch is more digestible that wheat starch, so that all the harm done by the adulteration is to the pocket rather than to the health of the community. Tre profit in the fraud is a good one, as corn flour costs about one cent a pound and wheat flour sells at about three cents a pound.

HANDLING DEAD LETTERS.

An Interesting Division of the Postoffice Department at Washington.

Mary Nimmo Balentine, writing of "Women in the Government Departments" in the Women's Home Companion, says:

"Eight hundred and twenty-two clerks find employment in the Postoffice, of whom one hundred and seventy-seven are women. Their salaries range from nine hundred to eighteen hundred dollars a year, and they are engaged in general clerical work and copying. The most interesting division of the department is the dead-letter office, where about one hundred and twenty-five women are employed. Twenty thousand undelivered letters are received here every day. Each clerk is expected to open two hundred and fifty letters each day, and as many more as she can handle. A record of the daily number examined by each one is kept, and credit for proficiency awarded. Letters containing checks and money are given special attention, and are returned to the sender, if any address can be found; if not, they are recorded and placed on file to await application. Those containing money may be reclaimed in four years, after that time elapses they are sent to the Treasury of the United States, and are often identified and reclaimed after many years. Letters containing no inclosures are returned to the writers if they contain the address; otherwise they are not preserved and no record is kept of them. There is a museum of unmailable articles that have been taken from the mails; its shelves contain every imaginable sort of things, as diverse in character as a washboard and a skeleton."

A Woman.

First and foremost, woman is man's best friend—

Because she is his mother.

Second, because she is his wife.

Because without her, he would be rude, rough and ungodly.

Because she can with him endure pain quietly and meet joy gladly.

Because she is patient with him in illness, endures his fretfulness and "mothers" him.

Because she teaches him the value of gentle words, of kindly thought and of consideration.

Because on her breast he can shed tears of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterward.

Because she will stick to a man through good and evil report, and always believe in him if she loves him.

Because when he is behaving like a fretful boy—and they all do, you know, at times—with no reason in the world for it, woman's soft word, touch or glance will make him ashamed of himself, as he ought to be.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Flies That Steal Rides.

A human-like propensity for stealing a ride seems to be possessed by certain insects. In Algeria Rev. A. E. Eaton has noticed flies of the Borborinae group comfortably settled on the prothorax and wing covers of large coprophagous beetles, as many as half a dozen females sometimes securing passage on a single beetle. The beetle's frantic efforts to free itself from its load by rolling over and scraping with its legs are quite useless. Another observer mentions a lacewing fly, which has on one or both wings black raised spots that are evidently tramp flies in the act of traveling on other wings—though not rapid ones—than its own.

Dog's Horseback Ride.

William Hallock, of Huntington, N. J., is recovering from injuries received in a runaway accident. He was accompanied by a little poodle, and the dog jumped on the back of the horse. This frightened the animal and caused him to run away. In turning a corner sharply the wagon was upset, and Hallock was thrown out. He was badly bruised, but not dangerously hurt.—New York Times.

A CLERICAL MIND-READER.

Remarkable Power Exhibited by an Indiana Preacher.

Rev. John Kaufman, whose home is near Rappanee, Elkhart County, Indiana, is said to be endowed with the remarkable faculty of reading the sinful thoughts of those whom he meets. He also preaches while in a somnambulistic state and his sermons are attracting widespread attention. A correspondent of a local journal says:

"Kaufman is an enigma to himself and friends and many physicians have studied his case without being able to account for the strange faculty he possesses. Before he delivers his wonderful sermons he is in a semi-conscious condition and at their close he collapses and goes into a profound sleep. An attendant who stands near him can generally tell when he is about to need his assistance and catches him as he falls forward insensible. He remains in this condition for several hours. After regaining consciousness he is unable to recall a single word of the eloquent discourse he has given, neither has he the faintest conception as to the time occupied in its delivery. He uses the choicest language in these inspired moments, but when he converses he is slow of speech and by no means pleasing in manner. The change in his voice has puzzled physicians as greatly as the phenomenon of his preaching.

"Kaufman has been in the ministry over twenty years, being first a Baptist, but his strange power was first manifested at a camp meeting held near Terre Haute a few years ago when he became a convert to Methodism. He attended the meeting regularly and toward its close his nervous system gave way and he was confined to his bed several weeks. When he was able to walk about it was noticed that his mental condition had undergone a change. He was transformed from a lively, active, matter-of-fact person to a man of a dreamy cast of mentality. He would sit for hours silently poring over the Bible, without paying the slightest attention to what might be transpiring around him. During these periods it was impossible to engage him in conversation. Pulling him by the arm or pushing up lightly against him would not draw his attention from his dreamy study, and among his friends it was soon understood that while these spells were on him he was not to be interfered with. During one of these reveries he astonished those about him by launching forth in a voice that was strange to them. He repeated his text, and then poured forth a sermon of great power and beauty. His naturally rough tones were changed to a voice of the purest tenor, musical and flexible, and his words flowed with the ease of a polished orator.

"The first sermon preached to members of his household was broken short by his falling forward as if shot. He was assisted to his bed and a physician found him in a deep sleep with his heart beating regularly. It was impossible to awaken him and he slept for several hours. Since then his Sunday morning sermons have been delivered while in the trance condition. He occasionally preaches through the week, but he finds the strain too great, and when he does so is compelled to forego the following Sunday's sermon. A peculiar feature of his case is that this power is exercised only in the morning. In the evenings his sermons are delivered in a rather coarse voice and neither his manner nor matter is then up to the average country minister's. All his mornings except Sundays are given up to his dreamy studies of the Bible. On Sunday he communes with himself until the hour for going to church. He is then accompanied by an attendant who waits close beside him while he preaches. After he reaches the pulpit his motions appear mechanical as if he were acting a part in a religious drama. When he rises to speak he stretches forth his right arm and assumes a rigid position. He remains thus with closed eyes for a few minutes without uttering a sound. Sometimes he prefaces his discourses by singing a hymn, but usually he commences by repeating his text. His delivery at first is in a slow and distinct voice, but as he progresses his utterance is more rapid and his voice searches every cranny of the edifice like the notes of a clarion. He electrifies his congregation and brings tears or smiles from his hearers at will.

"Kaufman declares that he does not know upon what subject he will preach at a given time. The inspiration comes to him, he says, while he stands before the congregation. He has been known to preach powerfully for three hours, but usually his sermons are from an hour to an hour and a half in length. Occasionally he preaches but ten or fifteen minutes. A note of warning runs all through his discourse, and he claims to be able to see great calamities ahead for the country unless the people turn more sincerely to God. He is especially severe in his condemnation of divorces. He likens the divorce laws of the country to a great road smoothly paved, over which an ever-increasing throng is passing to destruction. He claims to be able to see this road in his inspired moments, guarded by long lines of demons of horrible shape and hideous aspect. He can hear their Satanic shrieks and view their mad joy as they leap around the mouth of Hell, where this smooth road lands its victims; and when he paints this scene the blood of the bravest sinner curdles in his veins. In fact, his pictures are sometimes so terrible that many residents refuse to hear him at all. He says the air is peopled with good and bad spirits, that he can see them doing battle for the possession of human souls, and at times he describes these battles as they take place amidst the congregation present. These portrayals of a superhuman scene are so vividly brought out that their realism is startling. He claims to be able to tell the just from the unjust, and he has been known to expose the dark and evil intentions of members of his congregation so correctly that they have made confession of the facts to him.

"Above the just he can see a pillar of beautiful light which reaches from heaven and rests on the head of the righteous; above the unjust he can see a tower of darkness which overshadows them in gloom. Many thrilling and dramatic scenes have taken place during his sermons. At one time he was preaching on his favorite theme, divorce. He was denouncing the iniqity of the calculating scoundrel who deliberately planned the wicked and trumped up charge that branded an innocent wife with shame, merely for the sake of setting himself free in the eyes of the law from his matrimonial obligations. In the sight of God he said these double-eyed scoundrels are infinitely worse than murderers.'

"'I see their hideous presence here!' he cried, in piercing tones. 'There and there the hell-born demons are fighting. The home of the damned yawns frightfully close. Repent, repent, brother, for the time is close at hand!' Just then a loud cry was heard from the rear of the church and a voice rang out 'I do! I do!' The cry came from a well-known member of the church. He rose and sought to rush to the repentant bench, but fell in the aisle. When he was picked up he was dead. The physicians said that death was caused by sudden and intense excitement.

"At another time the preacher was the means of preventing the carrying out of a plan to murder. One of the conspirators, a son of the intended victim, heard him preach. The sermon made such a powerful impression on the young man's mind that he revealed the plot to Kaufman the next day."

A HYPNOTIZED DOG.

Remarkable Freak of a Fox Terrier in Chicago.

In Chicago there is a very wonderful little fox terrier, Esau by name, who shows great intelligence in response to hypnotic suggestion. Dr. Herbert A. Parkyn, his owner, has put the dog under hypnotic influence so many times and with such success that it almost seems as if Esau had a trained mind and a human consciousness.

While he performs readily all the tricks of the best trained dogs, Esau has thirty-four tricks of suggestion which no other dog has learned. He receives instructions through a written paper folded and laid on his nose.

The suggestion, for instance, is that he shall at once scamper upstairs to bed. As soon as his nose receives the intelligence he rushes out of the room and upstairs like a wild thing, and scrambles into bed, where he remains until his master suggests to him to return.

When Esau is ill the doctor strokes him gently while he says to him in a hypnotic voice, "you are not suffering! You are better, you are well now," and the dog has lost all traces of indisposition and is as well as ever.

"How many people are in the room?" is one of the questions propounded to him, and Esau immediately barks a wrong number.

"Count them yourself," his master says, and the number of barks which he gives always corresponds with the number of people present.

"Yawn, Esau," and the dog yawns until the tears stand in his eyes and everybody in the room wants to yawn, too.

"Where are your bones, Esau?" the doctor asks, and the dog suggests the ceiling, to indicate his playground on the roof.

"Did you ever let your bones fall off the roof?" is the next question propounded, and Esau sits up and wails "yes."

Esau says his prayers, standing on his hind legs, with his fore paws on a chair. "You cannot move," says the doctor, and Esau is as immovable as a statue. He kisses his master's fingers one by one, with the touch of a human being. He turns handsprings, somersaults and stands on his head. He has enjoyed the enviable distinction of posing for a painter.

Dr. Parkyn has learned enough from his study of the dog to believe that the same course of hypnotic treatment on human beings will result in their higher development. He proposes to take twenty boys from the streets and treat them by his method of suggestion until they are twenty-one years of age. They must not be vicious boys, and they must be musical. He will give them a musical education, and when they reach the age limit furnish each with the musical instrument he desires, and send them out to make their way in the world. He believes that psycho-theraputics, the influence of mind upon mind, or mind upon matter, as in the case of the animal, will make the boys excellent musicians.

Value of Five-Legged Frogs.

Five-legged frogs, dead and stuffed, are worth $21 apiece according to a French court's decision. A fish vender of Lucon found one and took it to the druggist's to be stuffed. While they were discussing the price of the operation the druggist's cat ran off with the frog, but her master found it later and presented it to the Nantes Museum. The fish vender thereupon sued the druggist for filching the frog, and recovered 105 francs damages.—New York Sun.

Oldest Sovereign.

The oldest temporal sovereign in Europe is Grand Duke Adolph, of Luxemburg, who is eighty years of age.

An Ohio city has made a special police officer of a man who has served two terms in prison.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE FIRST POCKET.

What is this tremendous noise,
What can be the matter?
Willie's coming up the stairs,
With unusual clatter;
Now he bursts into the room,
Noisy as a rocket;
Auntie, I am five years old—
"And I've got a pocket!"

Eyes as round and bright as stars;
Cheeks like apples glowing;
Heart that this new treasure fills
Quite to overflowing.
"Jack may have his squeaking boots;
Kate may have her locket;
I've got something better yet—
I have got a pocket."

All too fresh the joy to make
Emptiness a sorrow;
Little hand is plump enough
To fill it—till to-morrow.
And, e'er many days were o'er,
Strangest things did stock it;
Nothing ever came amiss
To this wondrous pocket.

Leather, marbles, bits of string,
Liquorice-sticks and candy,
Stones, a ball, his pennies, too—
It was always handy.
And, when Willie's snug in bed,
Should you chance to knock it,
Sundry treasures rattle out
From this crowded pocket.

Sometimes Johnny's borrowed knife
Found a place within it;
He forgot that he had said:
"I want it just a minute."
Once the closet key was lost;
No one could unlock it;
Where do you suppose it was?
Down in Willie's pocket!

A COUNTRY WITHOUT PETS.

How much the boys and girls of Japan must miss—they have no pets, not a tabby cat, nor a dog, nor a pink-eyed rabbit, nor a lambkin. In fact, Japan is almost wholly without tame animals. The inhabitants of Japan neither eat beef nor drink milk, and consequently the cow is of no use in their domestic economy. The Japanese do not ride horseback; their two-wheeled vehicles are drawn and their palanquins are carried by porters. Besides, they have neither mules nor other beasts of burden. There are numerous dogs in the country, but they all run wild. As to sheep, goats, and pigs, the Japanese do not raise them. The place of the wool that sheep could furnish is taken with them by silk, which is very cheap, so they do not wear woolen garments. In a Japanese establishment fowls are seen rarely, ducks and pigeons still more seldom; they are raised only to satisfy the demands of foreigners. Some persons in the suburbs of Yeddo raise cattle, but they are intended to draw the funeral car when some member of the mikado's family dies.

ANIMALS WITH TRADES.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians.

The beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers.

Wasps are paper manufacturers.

Caterpillars are silk spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or piece of bark for a boat and his tail for a sail, he crosses the stream.

Dogs, wolves, jackals and many others are hunters.

The black bear and the heron are fishermen.

The ants are regular day laborers.

The monkey is a rope dancer.

Bees are geometricians. The cells are so constructed as with the least quantity of material to have the largest spaces and least possible loss of interstice. The mole is a meteorologist. The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel are electricians, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sails and casts and weighs anchor and performs other nautical acts.

THE SNAKE'S TAIL.

The Japanese children play some good games that might help American youngsters through a wintry afternoon. The girls, big girls, too, have a very pretty ball game that they call "Yemari," which means handball, but it is not at all the same thing as the handball we know. A number of them stand in a circle, one of them takes the ball—they use one about two inches in diameter—and throws it perpendicularly on the ground. As it rebounds she strikes it back with her open hand. This she does as often as she can do so without moving from her place in the circle, but when it rebounds nearer to some other girl—as it will be sure to do soon—it is the part of that girl to strike it down. So the game goes on till some girl fails to hit when she should, or to make it rebound, and then she is cast out of the circle. The game goes on till only one girl is left, and then she has the honors of the game, "kachi," or victory, as the girls call it.

There is another merry game called "catching the snake's tail." One player is selected to be the catcher, and the rest range themselves in a row, one behind the other, each child putting his or her hands on the shoulders of the child in front of him.

The catcher stands in front of the row some feet away and when the row is ready the game commences and it consists of the catcher's efforts to catch the last child in the row, while the row defends its tail, the snake's tail. This is usually the smallest child playing, for the row is graduated by size, the catcher must not push any more in the row, and the chain of the row must not be "foul;" when the "tail" is caught that child becomes catcher, and the catcher becomes the tail,

A variation on this game is for the catcher to cry out that he will catch a child. "Which child do you want?" asks the head of the row, and then the catcher says third, or fifth, or whatever he will, and then the row tries to defend that child under the same conditions as before.

KEEPING A SECRET.

It was when Mollie was getting over the measles that mamma told her about Tom's birthday party. It was to be a bicycle party, and the boys were all to bring their bicycles; and Tom's father was going to give him one for a birthday present.

"Oh, goody!" cried Mollie, jumping up and down. "Won't Tom be just too happified for anything?"

"Now, Mollie," said mamma, "you must be very careful not to tell Tom anything about it. You musn't even look as if you knew about it."

"Can't I tell anybody? Not even Arabella Maria?" asked Molly. "'Cause I shall surely burst if I don't."

"Yes," said mamma, laughing, "You can tell Arabella Maria, but no one else."

This was hard. That very afternoon Tom came rushing in from school, and told Molly about Billy's new improved safety.

"I'd give something if I just knew I'd get a wheel for my birthday," said he. "But, when father was telling about the scarcity of money last night, I knew that meant no safety for this year."

"Bye low, bye low," sang Molly to Arabella Maria, who, because she was made of rags, and limber, Molly loved, as she said she was so nice and "huggy." Molly kept her eyes shut tight for fear Tom would see a nickel-plated bicycle in them.

"Why don't you talk and be a comfort?" demanded Tom. "I suppose, if it was your birthday coming, you wouldn't mind. You'd rather have an old mushy doll like that!" indicating the beloved Arabella Maria with a scornful finger.

This was too much for Molly to bear. Her eyes flew open with a flash. "It isn't so at all!" she said. "I wouldn't want another doll at all, and I do want a bicycle. Every girl in the block has one but me. And Arabella Maria is not mushy, and she knows a great deal that you would be glad to know."

And then Molly, feeling that she was getting on dangerous ground, flew upstairs, holding Arabella Maria close up against her mouth.

Uncle Tom and mamma were sitting on the porch quite near the open window, and heard all this conversation. Uncle Tom was much amused, and mamma very proud.

"I can make her tell me," said Uncle Tom.

"Try," said mamma, as she went indoors to toast the muffins for tea.

Molly presently found herself seated on Uncle Tom's knee; and after she had told him all about the measles, and how it was a great surprise to everybody that Arabella Maria didn't take them, "But she's the best thing!" said Molly. "I told her not to, 'cause I couldn't nurse her; and she didn't."

"What's this about Tom's birthday?" said Uncle Tom. "I want to know about it."

But Molly immediately shut her mouth up tight, and looked up at the sky. "It's a secret," she said finally.

"But not from me, is it? You know he's my namesake; and how do you know I won't get him the same thing?"

Molly looked troubled. "There is a danger," she said; "but, if I should tell you, you might let it out,—not on purpose,—but 'cause it's so hard not to. I don't want to ever have the 'sponsibility of another secret, never!"

"Well, well, and so you can't trust me," said Uncle Tom.

"I wouldn't mind trusting you at all, if I hadn't promised I wouldn't tell," said Molly. "And me and Arabella Maria must keep our word, you see. Now, if it was about my birthday, I could tell you just as well as not, 'cause I wouldn't know—"

But Uncle Tom was laughing so hard that Molly stopped. "Good for you, Molly," he said; "you're a trump!"

Molly didn't know at all what he meant, but she was much relieved that he was not offended.

When Tom's birthday, with the party, the safety and all, really came, it was hard to tell which was the happier, Tom or Molly.

Every time that Tom felt things boiling within him to such an extent that he couldn't possibly stand it another minute, he would rush out on the lawn, and look at his new wheel, and say: "Hurrah! She's a daisy!" and turn somersaults until he felt better. At the same time Molly would rush after Arabella Maria, and, with a rapturous squeeze would say: "Aren't we glad we didn't tell, though, 'cause he's so happy over the s'prise."

By and by they all went out for a spin around the block; and there, among the shining wheels, was a dear little one, whom no one claimed. Tom picked up a card on the handlebar, and read:

"For Molly and Arabella Maria, two young women who know how to keep a secret from even Uncle Tom."

"Oh, oh!" said Molly, dancing up and down. "Arabella Maria, we're the happiest girls in this world, I know."

In 1896 carriages valued at $294,000 were imported into South Africa America got $164,000 of that sum, England $118,000 and Germany $6,000.

A man in Chestertown, Md., has a pair of golden fawn rabbits, with ears that measure twenty-two inches from tip to tip.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

People who are all tongue, have no ears.

A good guide will not be rejected because he is bow-legged.

We should have a society for doing good among the neglected rich.

Never to make a mistake, is the biggest mistake any man can make.

The world that the bird flies over, is not the same that the snail crawls on.

No good comes of blaming others or the misfortunes we bring on ourselves.

The sharper gets most out of the man who is getting least out of what he possesses.

Every boy thinks his mother is the best woman on earth—and they are all of them right, too.

Many a man who finds his cottage large enough, would find a palace too small, if suddenly made rich.

The man who jumps at conclusions may be recognized by his having his overcoat half on before the end of the benediction.

Maximilian's Coffee Urn.

The coffee urn that the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian used daily at his table is at present owned by Mr. W. S. Sutton, of San Francisco.

The coffee urn of Maximilian is a massive creation of solid silver. It is shaped like a globular flask with a long and slender neck, and on its sides are engraved the monogram of Maximilian and the coat of arms of Austria, surrounded by the laurel wreath of victory. The urn swings between two upright shafts ornamented with an intricate floral pattern in relief work, which springs from an oval platform, in the centre of which is a small alcohol stove.

Ancient Copper Mines.

The most ancient copper mines in the world are those of the Sinai peninsula, near the Gulf of Suez. They were abandoned 3000 years ago, after having been worked for some hundreds of years. The process used in the reduction of the ore is said to be similar in principle to that used at the present time.

Frank Chase, of Hyannis, Mass., while removing a pile of wood, found a lizard nine inches long. It was black, with yellow spots, and was plump and lively.

The man who never argues with women, children or fools, has but few arguments.

Rest and Relief.

A piece of machinery run by steam and overworked will become cranky, creaky, and out of gear, owing to some expansion of metal from heat and friction. Stop its work, rub and brighten and let it rest. In a short while it will be restored and will run smoothly. The human system is a machine. Too much work and worry are thrown upon it; too much of the heat of daily cares; too much of the steam of daily business. The nerves become cranky; they are restless, sleepless and twitchy, and a neuralgic condition sets in. Pain throws the machine out of gear and it needs rest and treatment to strengthen and restore. St. Jacobs Oil is the one remedy of all peculiarly adapted to a prompt and sure cure. So many have so freely testified from experience and use to its efficacy in the cure of neuralgia that it passes without saying that it surely cures. It will be a gracious surprise to many after the free use of it to find how easily pain, cares and worry may be lifted, and how smoothly the human machine goes on.

A firm in Phoenix, Arizona, obtained 5000 pennies to introduce them in the trade of that town.

Cure Corns With Physic.

Might as well try that as to attempt the cure of Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and other cutaneous affections with blood medicine. Tetterine is the only absolutely safe and certain remedy. With it cure is sure. It's an ointment. 50 cents at druggists or by mail for 50c. in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Baltimore licenses the organ grinders and compels them to wear their number on the caps.

Was Nervous

Troubled with Her Stomach—Could Not Sleep—Hood's Cured.

"About a year ago I was troubled with my stomach and could not eat. I was nervous and could not sleep at night. I grew very thin. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now well and strong, and owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY PETERS, 90 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the favorate cathartic.

MARRIAGE SCHOOLS.

Educating Girls for Matrimonial Duties in Germany.

Germany has the distinction of having started a new idea—marriage schools—and they are said to be meeting with undoubted success. No girl is admitted unless she has finished her ordinary education. The principal instruction is in housekeeping, although she keeps up, more or less, the cultivation of her mind.

At the opening of the school term the mistress singles out four girls, whom she expects to take entire charge of the house for a week. Two servants, cook and housemaid, are employed to do rough work. These embryo housekeepers are expected to rise with the lark and see that the servants get through with their duties. The girls prepare breakfast with their own hands, and then make a tour of the house to see that every room has been put to perfect order. Dinner—under the supervision of the mistress—they must also cook, and later on they prepare supper, tidy up the kitchen, and again go all over the house to see that everything is secure for the night.

The following week another quartet of girls is chosen; they perform the same duties. Frequently guests are invited to dine, and the girls, in turn, act as hostess. They carve the joints, and set the ball of conversation rolling after the fashion of their elders. Dances and musical parties are given occasionally, and walks and bicycling enter into the day's programme of amusements.

There does not appear to be any active effort on the part of the managers of these schools to obtain husbands for the girls, as would seem to be implied in the school title, but it is thought that men of judgment will give the preference to young women trained in all the arts which go to the making of a comfortable home.

The Cure for Poverty.

In the Century there is an article on "The Causes of Poverty" by the late Francis A. Walker. General Walker says, in conclusion:

"At the beginning I warned the reader that I had no panaceas to offer, no single, simple, sovereign cure for the woes and ills of humanity. We must strain out of the blood of the race more of the taint inherited from a bad and vicious pool before we can eliminate the poverty, much more the pauperism, from our social life. The scientific treatment which is applied to physical disease must be extended to mental and moral disease, and a wholesome surgery and cautery must be enforced by the whole power of the state for the good of all. Popular education must be made more sensible, practical, and useful. The housewifely arts must be taught to girls in the schools, and there the boys must learn to use hand and eye and brain in a close and vital co-operation and co-ordination. Yet still we have to await with patience the slow, sure action of time, the all-healer. The balance of social forces has definitely turned to the side of the less fortunate classes, and the course of events now runs in their favor and no longer against them. Meanwhile, let philanthropy continue its noble work in alleviating the afflictions which cannot be wholly cured, and in binding together rich and poor in ties of sympathy and mutual regard."

A New Departure in Glassmaking.

Molten glass has long been molded into a great variety of ware, but the blowpipe driven by air from a man's lungs has been deemed indispensable for shaping jars and other hollow articles, as well as window glass. A great invention bids fair to deprive the glassblower of his vocation, just as many time-honored craftsmen in the iron trade have found their occupations gone. The first use of the new glassmaking machines is in the manufacture of fruit jars at Muncie, Indiana. One blowing machine is said to do away with the services of three men, and it is estimated that the same product can be turned out with only two-thirds as many workmen employed. The introduction of these machines in glassmaking is regarded as fully as revolutionary in that trade as was the introduction of the Bessemer converter and the open hearth furnace in the iron trade, or the typesetting machine, self-binding harvester, etc., in their respective fields—Railway Review.

Ayer's

For asthma, bronchitis, croup, or whooping cough, there is no remedy so sure and so safe as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

This standard remedy for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, is now put up in half size bottles at half price, 50c.

Cherry Pectoral.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

Dr. Talmage Preaches on Pomology of the Bible.

"The Golden Rule" is the Title of the Third of the New York Herald's Competitive Sermons—Preached by Rev. Charles S. Vedder, of Charleston, S. C.

TEXT: "Let us consider one another."—Hebrews x., 24.

Here is the Golden Rule, expressed in the terms of familiar speech and practical action—the way in which the command to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us may be made effectually operative. Here is the sursum corda of all discontent with the inequality of human conditions; the proclamation of peace in all strife of human opinions; the solution of the problem of capital and labor; the condition of harmony in all human relations. The two noble brothers of the Hebrew tradition, secretly sharing the sheaves of their barley harvest with each other to make up what each conceived that the other lacked of the elements of happiness, exemplified it. Sir Philip Sydney did no more when, wounded to the death, he gave the draught of water hardly obtained for his own consuming thirst to a stricken private soldier, saying, "Thy necessity is greater than mine."

The words of the text were spoken by one of the great teachers of the world to those who had associated themselves for worship and work, and whom he would fain incite to the highest and purest and kindliest life. "Let us consider one another." We would better receive the full meaning of the appeal should we use the similar, familiar and expressive word "considerate"—"Let us be considerate of one another."

Among the potential agencies of the world are those which are directly addressed in the text and those akin to them in spirit and purpose—organizations which seek to promote human welfare, whether they be called churches, charities or by whatever name else. In all of these there are possibilities of difference and division which will defeat or retard their usefulness and value. If we would know how these possibilities may be met and overcome we need but conceive of one of these instrumentalities for good in which each member is "considerate" of every other.

Then we should see the strong bearing with the infirmities of the weak; the weak not stumbled with the larger liberty of the strong; the rich sympathizing with the manifold trials of the poor; the poor considerate of the crowding cares and calls of the rich and zealous that both may be poorer in spirit and richer in the graces of character. We should see the old mindful of the enthusiasm of their own youth and, remembering its errors, gently guiding and tempering—not frowning upon and rebuking—the ardor of the younger; the young would be seen sitting at the feet of the old to learn and rising from them to do, not rejecting the counsels of the hoary head as fossil theories of a buried generation, but acknowledging that "days should speak and the multitude of years teach wisdom." If with increase of age infirmity had come, its very decrepitude would be honored as the wound of an earlier warfare. Parents would be then not forgetful that they were once children; children that duty to parents is duty to God and that they one day may need a parent's immunities. We should see the wise gentle to the ignorance of the ignorant and patient to instruct it; the unlearned, if need be, tolerant of the irritability of incessant thought and exacting study and eager to share the fruit of such toil, and all esteeming it more blessed to give than to receive forbearance and extenuation.

Had any "fallen," all would think how adapted was the temptation to the weakness it conquered, and how improbable, if thus beset, that any would have remained steadfast. Repentance before God would give the offence to oblivion in the sight of men, save to kindle a deeper sympathy for the frailty that had yielded. There would be the constant summoning of that charity which "seeketh not her own, thinketh no evil, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

If reproof seemed duty, the fact would not be overlooked that

Some hearts there are so perilously fashioned
God's touch alone hath tenderness enough
To waken, and not break, the thrilling strings.

"Let us be considerate of one another!" How benignant a law this for social intercourse! How happy would be the community in which it reigned! We learn very early in this life that the secret of peaceful and pleasant living is a generous recognition of the differences between us and others and a full allowance of the right to differ. In different ages and climes different definitions have obtained as to what constitutes "refinement." There is one element in which all ages and climes agree! A true good breeding is that which is considerate of the feelings of others, of whatever class or condition.

Why is it that sometimes even the sacred circle of home is darkened with the cloud of painful differences, but that some within it lack thoughtfulness of the feelings and even the failings of others? Rigid in their own ways, they are intolerant of the different ways of others. Why is it that in the same circles of society variances come, which grow to settled alienations, but that in some thoughtless moment a word, look or act has wounded the sensibilities of another, or even slighted his prejudices, and when regret came some retaliatory word forbade acknowledgment?

Employer and employed! Are they always to be at odds? Yes, until each "considers" the other and not himself alone.

What is there which would banish from the intercourse and rivalries of business the personal antagonism which is often engendered, like tearing down the ghastly legend from the marts of trade, "Every man for himself," and writing there instead the kindly motto, "Let us be considerate of one another?"

Still, still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living;
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving!

REV. CHARLES S. VEDDER, D. D.,
Pastor Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C.

GOD AMONG ORCHARDS.

Rev. Dr. Talmage on the Pomology of the Bible.

TEXT: "The fruit tree yielding fruit after its kind."—Genesis i., 2.

Beginning with the Garden of Eden as the first spontaneous, magnificent orchard, and the expulsion from it of the first pair because they tasted of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, Dr. Talmage continued:

This story of Eden is rejected by some as an improbability, if not an impossibility, but nothing on earth is easier for me to believe than the truth of this Edenic story, for I have seen the same thing in this year of our Lord 1897. I could call them by name if it were politic and righteous to do so, the men who have sacrificed a paradise on earth and a paradise in heaven for one sin. Their house went. Their library went. Their good name went. Their field of usefulness went. Their health went. Their immortal soul went. My friends! there is just one sin that will turn you out of paradise if you do not quit it. You know what it is and God knows, and you had better drop the hand and arm lifted toward that bending bough before you pluck your own ruin. When Adam stood on tiptoe and took in his right hand that one round peach, or apricot, or apple, Satan reached up and pulled down the round, beautiful world of our present residence. Overworked artist, overwrought merchant, ambitious politician, avaricious speculator, better take that warning from Adam's orchard and stop before you put out for that one thing more.

But I turn from Adam's orchard to Solomon's orchard. With his own hand he writes: "I made me gardens and orchards." Not depending on the natural fall of rain, he irrigated those orchards. Pieces of the aqueduct that watered those gardens I have seen, and the reservoirs are as perfect as when thousands of years ago, the mason's trowel smoothed the mortar over their gray surface. No orchard of olden or modern time, probably, ever had its thirst so well slaked. The largest of these reservoirs is 582 feet long, 207 feet wide, and fifty feet deep. These reservoirs Solomon refers to when he says: "I made me pools of water, to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees." Solomon used to ride out to that orchard before breakfast. It gave him an appetite and something to think about all the day. Josephus, the historian, represents him as going out "early in the morning from Jerusalem, to the famed rocks of Etam, a fertile region, delighted with paradises and running springs. Thither the King, in robes of white rode in his chariot, escorted by a troop of mounted archers chosen for their youth and stature, and clad in Tyrian purple, whose long hair, powdered with gold dust, sparkled in the sun." After Solomon had taken his morning ride in these luxuriant orchards, he would sit down and write those wonderful things in the Bible, drawing his illustrations from the fruits he had that very morning plucked or ridden under.

What mean Solomon's orchards and Solomon's gardens? for they seem to mingle the two into one, flowers underfoot, and pomegranates overhead. To me they suggest that religion is a luxury. They mean that our religion is the luscious, the aromatic, the pungent, the aborescent, the efflorescent, the foliaged, the umbrageous. They mean what Edward Payson meant when he declared: "If my happiness continues to increase, I cannot support it much longer." It means what Bapa Padmanji, a Hindoo convert, meant when he said: "I long for my bed, not that I may sleep—I lie awake often and long—but to hold communion with my God."

You think religion is a good thing for a funeral. Oh, yes. But Solomon's orchard means more. Religion is a good thing now, when you are in health and prosperity and the appetite is good for citrons, and apples, and apricots, and promegranates. Religion for the funeral. Oh, yes; but religion for the wedding breakfast; religion for the brightest spring morning and autumn's most gorgeous sunset. Religion for the day when the stocks are up just as much as when stocks are down. Religion when inspiration is easy, as well as for the last gasp; when the temperature is normal, as well as when it reaches 104. It may be a bold thing to say, but I risk it, that if all the people, without respect to belief or character, at death passed into everlasting happiness, religion for this world is such a luxury that no man or woman could afford to do without it. The dear old book opened with Adam's orchard and closes with St. John's orchard. St. John went into the orchard through a stone gate, the black basalt of the Isle of Patmos, to which he had been exiled. That orchard which he saw was and is in heaven. One person will err in speaking of heaven as all material, and another person describes heaven as all figurative and spiritual, and both are wrong. Heaven is both material and spiritual, as we are both material and spiritual. While much of the Bible account of heaven is to be taken figuratively and spiritually, it is plain to me that heaven has also a material existence.

How much was literal and how much was figurative, I cannot say, but St. John saw two rows of trees on each side of a river, and it differed from other orchards in the fact that the trees bore twelve manner of fruits. The learned translaters of our common Bible say it means twelve different kinds of fruits in one year. Albert Barnes says in means twelve crops of the same kind of fruit in one year. Not able to decide which is the more accurate translation, I adopt both. If it mean twelve different kinds of fruit, it declares variety in heavenly joy. If it means twelve crops of the same kind of fruit, it declares abundance in heavenly joy, and they are both true. Variety? Oh, yes! Not an eternity with nothing but music—that Oratorio would be too protracted. Not an eternity of procession on white horses—that would be too long in the stirrups. Not an eternity of watching the river—that would be too much of the picturesque. Not an eternity of plucking fruits from the tree of life—that would be too much of the heavenly orchard. But all manner of varieties, and I will tell you of at least twelve of those varieties: Joy of divine worship; joy over the victories of the Lamb who was slain; joy over the repentant sinners; joy of recounting our own rescue; joy of embracing old friends; joy at recognition of patriarchs, apostles, evangelists and martyrs; joy of ringing harmonies; joy of reknitting broken friendship; joy at the explanation of Providential mysteries; joy at walking the boulevards of gold; joy at looking at walls green with emerald, and blue with sapphire, and crimson with jasper, and aflash with amethyst, entered through swinging gates, their posts, the hinges and their panels of richest pearl; joy that there is to be no subsidence, no reaction, no terminus to the felicity.

While there is enough of the pomp of the city about heaven for those who like the city best, I thank God there is enough in the Bible about country scenery in heaven to please those of us who were born in the country and never got over it. Now, you may have the streets of gold in heaven, give me the orchards, with twelve manner of fruits, and yielding their fruit every month; and the leaves of the trees are for "the healing of the nations;" and there shall be no more curse, but the throne of God and the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him; and they shall see His face, and His name shall be in their foreheads; and there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign for ever and ever." But just think of a place so brilliant that the noonday sun shall be removed from the mantle of the sky because it is too feeble a taper! Yet most of all am I impressed with the fact that I am not yet fit for that place, nor you either. By the reconstructing and sanctifying grace of Christ we need to be made all over. And let us be getting our passports ready if we want to get into that country. An earthly passport is a personal matter, telling our height, our girth, the color of our hair, our features, our complexion, and our age. I cannot get into a foreign port on your passport, nor can you get in on mine. Each one of us for himself needs a divine signature, written by the wounded hand of the Son of God, to get into the heavenly orchard, under the laden branches of which, in God's good time, we may meet the Adam of the first orchard, and the Solomon of the second orchard, and the St. John of the last orchard, to sit down under the tree of which the church in the Book of Canticles speaks when it says: "As the apple tree among the trees of the wood, so is my Beloved among the sons. I sat down under His shadow with great delight and His fruit was sweet to my taste;" and there it may be found that to-day we learned the danger of hankering after one thing more, and that religion is a luxury, and that there is a divine antidote for all poisons, and that we had created in us an appetite for heaven, and that it was a wholesome and saving thing for us to have discoursed on the pomology of the Bible, or God among the orchards.

Trolley Slaughter of Egyptians.

It is said that the electric railroads at Cairo, Egypt, are beating those of Brooklyn in the record of numbers of people killed. The Egyptian roads have been running a little over a year, and 140 people were killed or injured by their cars during the first twelve months.

MARRIED IN A TRANCE.

Young Wife Wishes Divorce for a Peculiar Reason.

One New Jersey woman does not believe in the old adage that "all is fair in love and war." Though her husband loves her dearly, she has filed a plea for a divorce from him. Her name is Mrs. Lizzie Temple, and she lives in Bridgeton, in the mosquito State. The story she tells of how her husband secured her as his wife is strange and weird. She says that she was drugged and married while in a trance, and it is for this reason that she wishes to have the knot cut. She charges her sister Anna with being a conspirator in the plot which made her Temple's wife. Mrs. Temple is 16 years old and extremely pretty. Her husband is 35 years old and wealthy.

For two years Temple has been devoted to the young woman. She says he has often asked her to be his wife. But she has always refused him.

Miss Anna Simkins, Mrs. Temple's sister, poses as a clairvoyant. She told Justice Pierce that Anna pretends to see the future in consideration of money, which must be paid in advance. To Anna went Temple, having been refused by Miss Lizzie.

This is what happened, according to the unhappy woman's story:

Miss Anna went into a trance, or seemed to go into one.

"I see you and Lizzie being married," she said to the infatuated Temple. If you pay me $200," the clairvoyant continued, "I will make my vision a reality."

The bargain was struck. Temple paid the money to Miss Anna. A few nights afterward she invited Lizzie to her home. After a while Temple appeared there.

Mrs. Temple declared that he invited her to take a drink of sarsaparilla. She did so. Thereafter her mind was clouded. She is certain the drink was drugged.

A paper was put into her hand on which she scratched her name. A question was asked her. Although she did not understand it, she answered: "Yes." She fell into a stupor.

When she awoke she was in Temple's house.

"You are my wife," he said. "You married me last night."

Her mother supports and reaffirms the young wife's strange story.

How to Wash With Care.

Hard water, strong lye, or inferior laundry soap are responsible for the yellow clothes seen in many households. To wash properly, fill a tub nearly full of hot water, put the white clothes in first, rub with Ivory Soap, scald, rinse and starch. When dry, sprinkle and fold down over night and iron carefully. ELIZA R. PARKER.

Steel tempered in carbolic acid is said to have qualities superior to those of steel tempered by ordinary methods.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Heliopolis when a cat died in a private residence the inmates shaved their eyebrows. The killing of a cat, even accidentally, was reckoned a capital offense.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Summer Leach, of Pleasantville, Me., has a big, broad-brimmed beaver hat which his great-grandfather paid $7 for over 140 years ago, to wear on his wedding day.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c.a bottle.

The screw of an Atlantic liner revolves something like 630,000 times between Liverpool and New York.

Chew Star Tobacco -The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

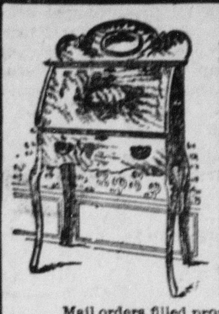
Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts and Kentucky use the term "Commonwealth" officially.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A New York insurance company is getting a good deal of lucrative business in China.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1895.

A clever cigarette girl can roll 2000 in a day.



No. 203. This quarter-sawed oak writing desk is polished like a piano. It has a 9-inch beveled plate glass in top and a deep drawer below. Artistic French legs; also finished in mahogany.

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even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want we are selling a book giving the experience (**Only 25c.**) of a *practical* poultry raiser for twenty-five years. It was written by a man who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a success of Chicken raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually, and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in the Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know how to remedy it. This book will teach you.

It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which fowls to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 16.

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OUR SAY ABOUT X-MAS.

Read the others first. Then remember that we have always provided the best things for Christmas. Everybody knows our reputation for providing X-mas stock and waits to see it. We tried to excel former attempts.

Be good to yourself and your friends at this happy season. We may be able to help you in this line. At all events we wish you

MERRIE X-MAS.

Wolf & Crawford.

Will Issue Clerical Orders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the issue of clerical orders will be continued for 1898 on the same lines as in effect at present.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 20, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen, to be made on blanks furnished by the Company and certified to by one of its agents.

Mild Winter Prediction.

The "oldest inhabitant" predicts a mild winter. The goose bone, which for generations has been used as the infallible weather prognosticator has not assumed its dark lines, and fish worms which usually bury themselves away down below the front line at this season of the year, were recently disporting themselves in the occasional sunbeams.

Cupid Working on Aged People.

The Meadville Tribune says: Three marriage licenses were issued at the clerk of court's office in this city within a week in which the grooms were aged 77, 65, 55, respectively, and the brides 61, 63, 34. The combined ages of the grooms was 197 years, and of the three couples 355 years, an average of a little over 59 years.

Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

At Lewistown, killed by the cars, Charles Fisher, aged 27 years.

In Lincoln county, Ks., Mrs. N. J Jamison, aged 86 years.

At Atlanta, Ga., Hurd M. Myers, aged 40 years.

In Lincoln county, Ks., Mary Belle Thompson, aged 77 years.

Married.

By Rev. W. W. Rhoads, at Lemont, December 9th, 1897, W. S. Williams and Miss Mary P. Miller, both of Lemont.

—There is out one first-class clothing house in Bellefonte, and that is the Philad. Branch. Largest stock lowest prices, and everything first class.

Largest line of books and Bibles at Kurtz Bros, Bellefonte, opposite Brockerhoff.

EM'L MOTZ'S SHOOTING MATCH.

His Antagonist Badly Hurt by Three of Motz's Balls.—Motz has Seen the World.

Last week the Reporter briefly mentioned the shooting affray Emanuel Motz had a short time ago down in South Carolina with another fellow in which Motz lost a leg but succeeded in putting three balls into the other fellow.

Motz is a son of Jacob Motz, dec'd,, of Woodward, east end of this valley, where in his early years he was a clerk in the store of his uncle, John Motz, and was a young man of native brightness, with an adventurous disposition. During the California gold excitement Emanuel and a younger brother went in the direction of the new Eldorado, but for several years no word was received from the brothers, and they were counted as dead—killed and scalped by the Indians on the plains or in the Rockies, where they had been known to roam.

Unexpectedly the brothers turned up at home on Indian ponies and in full Indian costume which gave the natives of the east end of the valley a first rate idea of what "injuns" and their traps were like, as they went back and forth from their Woodward home. The boys had been staying much of their time among the red men, and were captivated with indian life where few whites were seen.

After remaining about home several months, Emanuel again went to the far away fields of silver and wild-life, and was, well, everywhere in the deserts and Rockies; where then there were no civilized habitations there now are fine cities.

Finally he was attracted to the South Carolina gold mines, became interested and soon was superintendent of gold mines belonging to millionaire Hearst of San Francisco. In the interest of the Hearst mines Emanuel Motz was sent to England, and naturally came in contact with many of its capitalists. While in London he attended a reception of Queen Victoria, in company with some friends, as he related to the editor of the Reporter. Court etiquette requires all gentlemen attending these receptions to wear the regulation swallow tail dress coat, without which the visitor would not be allowed to enter the reception chamber. Mr. Motz wore the required coat but one of his friends wore a frock coat, and the usher politely informed him he could not be admitted unless he had on a swallow tail coat. Here was a dilemma for frock and swallow tails. In a few seconds a happy thought hit Motz; with a few pins he doubled in bias the lower fronts of his friends frock coat and turned it into a swallow tail, and it was the "open Sesame," the whole party passed in to the reception.

Upon several of his adventurous trips, Emanuel was accompanied by his two brothers—Thomas upon one occasion who settled down at Leadville and is the owner of some silver mines, but for the past three years he has resided at Coburn. Upon another occasion his youngest brother, Simon, was with him, and died while away.

About 18 years ago Emanuel wrote up a sensational story for the colums of the Reporter, about the breaking out of a volcano in the mountains east of Woodward, which was widely copied and actually led some scientific men hither for purposes of observation.

The circumstances about Mr. Motz's recent unpleasantness are about as follows:

While Mr. Motz was sitting in his office, a few weeks ago, all alone, a stranger entered and quite gruffly demanded to put in writing as he would dictate, and sign it, and accompanied the demand by shoving a revolver into Motz's face. Motz's past life didn't require a second's study as to what to do, and his revolver being handy he opened fire at once and buried three bullets in the anatomy of the intruder. A tussle followed during which the fellow shot Motz in the leg shattering the bone below the knee, making amputation of the limb necessary. The stranger was taken to the hospital dangerously wounded, and in case of his recovery Motz intends to go gunning for his man.

It appears Mr. Motz had invented a valuable patent to secure the gold dust in the waste of the stamp mills, and that the man intended to force him to sign papers which would show that the stranger was the inventor of the separator.

Farm House Burned.

The dwelling of Andrew King, in Lamar twp., Clinton county, was burned last Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Some of the furniture was saved. It is supposed that the flames originated from a defective flue. The loss is about $800, covered by insurance.

Discovered a New Cave.

A new cave has been discovered near Millheim, in this county. It is an immense cavern and was discovered by John Breon while digging a foundation for a cistern.

—The largest assortment of Fall clothing ever received in this county are on display at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. The price is as low as the stock large. Satisfaction always guaranteed on every sale.

Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from December 16 to 20. The next storm wave will reach the Pacific coast about December 20, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 21st, the great central valleys 22nd to 24th, and the eastern states the 25th.

A warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 20th, the great central valleys the 22d, and the eastern states the 24th. A cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 23d, great central valleys the 25th, and eastern states 27th.

The temperature of the week ending December 25 will average above normal in the northern, and below, in the southern states.

Not far from December 19 rains may be expected in the northern states, followed by snows. Dry in the southern states.

Went Flying Through the Air.

John Barnes, 18 years of age, driver of his father's dairy wagon, had a miraculous escape from death on last Thursday morning, at Bellefonte. While he was driving across the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad on Lamb street his outfit was struck by the Snowshoe train as it was backing up from the round house to the depot. The horse was knocked 30 feet and instantly killed; the wagon was smashed to pieces, and though young Barnes himself was thrown a distance of 20 feet, he escaped with but a few bruises.

Refused War Time Currency.

An odd case was decided in the Blair county courts Thursday. John Bement sued the Logan Valley railroad company to recover $5,000 damages for being put off a trolley car midway between Hollidaysburg and Altoona during the blizzard last January. Bement had offered to pay his fare in ten cents fractional currency issued in the war times. The conductor did not think the money was good and refused to accept. Judge Bell charged the jury that if, in their opinion, the currency had become obsolete there could be no recovery. The jury found for the company.

Man Missing.

On Nov. 22, John Armour left his home at Cato, a small village near Snowshoe, and has not been heard of or seen since. His cane was found along the road and nothing else has been seen or heard of him since. On Sunday a large party of men were out searching the mountains in that vicinity thinking that some trace or clue might be found of him.

Mr. Armour is about 60 years old and has a wife and child.

Are Greatly Agitated.

The people of Mill Hall are greatly agitated over an article that was published in the Pittsburg *Times*, to the effect that the American Axe and Tool Company intend to concentrate all their manufacturing plants near Pittsburg and abandon their present factories. The company owns sixteen axe factories, among them being the factories at Mill Hall.

A Good Citizen Dies.

One of Sugar valley's best citizens, Isaac Frantz, died at his home in Tylersville, Wednesday of last week. He had been ill about a week with lung fever. He was in his 74th year. His wife and the following children survive: Mrs. Philip T. Schreckengast, Puella S., Isreal R. and Mary A. Frantz. Funeral on last Saturday.

Collided on the Street.

Monday evening Rev. Faus, the methodist minister, and James Woomer manager of the Bellefonte telephone exchange, were driving through town, and it being very dark and the street lamps not burning, they collided with their buggies. Woomer's buggy had a wheel smashed while Rev. Faus got a bad bruise on the head from being thrown forward on the dash.

She Killed a Doe.

A few days ago Miss Rena Uzzle, of Snow Shoe, while out on the mountains with her father, heard a noise in the brush a short distance ahead. Snatching her father's Winchester she ran a short distance up the road when she saw a young doe. She took aim and killed the animal.

Houtzdale Family Wiped Out.

The family of Gus Linn, near Houtzdale, which not long ago comprised the father, mother and five children, has within a few weeks past, been entirely wiped out by diphtheria, the mother and two children being buried last week.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday Dec. 19, at Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; at St. Johns church at 2 p. m.

The Porker That Beats All.

Christ. Houser, living within a few miles of here, killed a hog this fall that dressed 640 pounds. Up at Klondike that would bring $640 in gold nuggets.

Pocket Books, Cards, Cases, &c., at Kurtz Bro's, Bellefonte, opposite Brockerhoff.

—Gold and silver bracelets at—Bushmans.

REV. DR. ALLEMAN DEAD

A Former Aaronsburg Lutheran Minister Dies at York.

Rev. Dr. M. J. Alleman, the venerable and well-known Lutheran minister and pastor of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of York, died at his residence on the evening of 9th, after an illness of about five weeks.

Dr. Alleman was born at Maystown, Lancaster county, August 18, 1820. He early studied at Pennsylvania College and the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and he entered the Lutheran ministry in the fall of 1845. His first charge was that of three congregations located at Danville, Sunbury and Northumberland. He afterward filled successively pastorates at Lewisburg, Aaronsburg, Hanover, Middletown, Md.; Littlestown, Silver Run, Md., and Spring Grove. He organized and served for longer and shorter periods these congregations in York and vicinity; St. Marks, St. Luke's, St. Matthews, St. Peter's, and Grace Church, at Roundtown. At the time of his death he was the pastor of St. Matthew's Church. Dr. Alleman was elected president of the West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church both in 1867 and 1885, and was sent as delegate to the General Synod several times.

When the old Lutheran church at Aaronsburg was torn down some 35 years ago and the present brick edifice erected, Rev. Alleman became its first pastor.

Choked to Death on Peanuts.

A little two-year-old son of Alvin Stine, at Bellefonte, was choked to death Monday morning by peanuts lodging in the bronchial tubes. The little fellow was given several peanuts to eat, and was left alone for a short time by his mother. She heard a peculiar sound where he was and found him gasping for breath. Two peanuts had lodged in the throat and he was slowly strangling to death. For several hours physicians tried to remove the foreign substance but could not.

A Novel Wedding.

A novel wedding occurred at Glen Campbell last week. The groom is 38 years old and weighs 280 pounds, and the bride is a blushing maiden of 16 summers and tips the beam at 90 pounds. They are cousins and both are from Montgomery township, Indiana county. Two of the groom's brothers are married to two of the bride's sisters, and the oldest brother is married to the youngest sister.

Bad Fall.

Tuesday morning Mrs. Rhoads, wife of Rev. Rhoads, was on the garret of the parsonage, and in starting down to a lower floor tripped and fell the entire flight of stairs. The lady was severely injured and broke a bone in her right arm below the elbow besides dislocating the wrist. She received several other minor bruises.

Will Have Another Peach Orchard.

The large peach orchard near Aaronsburg having turned out a success, George Kister, one of the parties interested in it, has purchased an improved tract of land in the mountains south of Aaronsburg, the old Daniel Stover homestead, and will turn it into a peach ranche, and has ordered 3000 peach trees for that purpose.

Hope it will be a success, George.

The Stone Crusher to Go.

The difficulty between the Potter supervisor, Samuel Bruss, and the manufacturers of the stone crusher still remaining on the pic-nic ground, has been settled by the Company taking back the crusher, since supervisor Bruss could prove he agreed to a purchase in case the machine pleased the supervisors and citizens.

Chance for a Soft Snap.

Soldier and blacksmith, Jerry Condo, of Spring Mills, has an offer to superintend the smithing at the Morganza, Pa., Reformatory, at a salary of $600 per year, for five hours time each day. Jerry left on Tuesday morning's west bound train to take in the situation at Morganza before accepting.

Death of Mrs. Samuel Motz.

The wife of Samuel Motz, of Haines township, died on Friday last, at her home, aged 74 years, and was buried on last Monday forenoon. Deceased was an estimable lady and a sister of H. A. Mingle, of Aaronsburg, dec'd.

Going to the Klondike.

About February 10th a party of five men will leave Lock Haven for the Klondike gold fields. The leaders of the party will be the brothers John and Robert Myers, the former being a farmer and living a short distance east of Lock Haven, the latter a well known and popular resident of Flemington.

Useful Presents.

Wedding and Christmas presents in gold and silver at—Bushmans, Jeweler.

Presents for everyone, at Kurtz Bro's, Bellefonte, opposite Brockerhoff.

—When you want a suit to fit, of good quality and at a low figure, there is but one store in Bellefonte that can touch all these points. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch is the place.

Fit for Cupid,

To wear, and therefore fit for any one, no matter how particular or fastidious they may be. Our shoes are fine superlatively, from whatever point you consider them. Their superiority is the secret of their unfailing power to please all wearers. Every trial of our footwear leads to the uniform verdict of unqualified approval. They bear the stamp of fashion, they win every eye, they fit every foot, they save money for every buyer.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

A PROCLAMATION !

FRIGID ZONE, NOV. 23, '97.

I, the original and only SANTA CLAUS, God-Father of all the little chaps and lassies, hereby make proclamation:

I have appointed MR. EDWIN F. GARMAN, of 32 South Allegheny st., BELLEFONTE, PA., as my special agent in your city, to sell all the Dolls, Toys, Games, etc., which I have been gathering for you for the past twelve months. I have also ordered and commanded Garman to make known to you that I will be with you early Christmas morning, dressed up in my best and richest clothes, and will give to all good children those nice Christmas candies and presents which I have so carefully put up, so you will surely find me. I want you all to be good. Remember, I am the original and only Santa Claus. I will come down all the way from the North Pole in my special sleigh, drawn by my pet reindeer.

{SEAL} Given on this 23d day of Nov., in the 1897th year of my glorious reign in the Frigid Zone.
SANTA CLAUS.

Garman's Store, his agents.

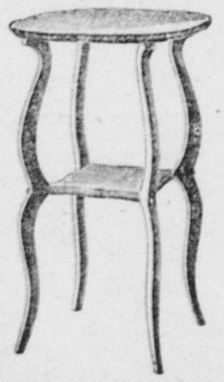
P. S. Will see you personally at the store for a few days, date not yet set.

100 TABLES 100

—FOR—

...X-mas Presents...

At W. R, Brachbill's Furniture Store.



This fine Polished Table in Oak, Bird's Eye Maple, Birch and Mahogany,

ONLY 90c.

Ask to to see our fine

Cobbler Seat Rocker, Oak or Mahogany, $2.50.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

A Letter from Santa Claus.

North Pole, Dec. 1st, 1897.

Dear Mr. Katz:

Please inform all the little children within fifty miles of Bellefonte, that I will make my headquarters this year at your store.

I will arrive there about two weeks before Christmas.

I have nearly all my toys made for the good children, and those that I have not yet done, I will finish in your store.

Please have my workshop ready, so that I can go to work as soon as I come there, also have a letter box made so that the little children can write to me what they would like to have, and I will try to satisfy them.

Yours Truly,
SANTA CLAUS.

A Very Handsomely

Dressed Doll

Which opens its eyes and goes to sleep, and a nice Sled, will be given to the little girl and boy who write the best letter to Santa Claus.

Our Store is Given Over Now TO THE Display of Holiday Goods.

We have the largest and best assortment we have ever shown, not only in Toys and Play-things for the children, but also in useful and desirable presentation gifts.

THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS

We are offering now in order to make more room for our Holiday Display.

The choice of over

100 Ladies' Jackets at $4.98

This lot consists of strictly all wool Kerseys, Beaver, Boucle and Rough Goods, cut in the latest style, silk lined and made up in first class manner. No coat in the lot was ever before sold under $8.00, and many of them as high as $15.00. They must all go as we need the space.

50 Men's Black, Blue and Brown heavy all wool

Beaver Overcoats at $4.98

Not one in the lot that is not worth a $10 bill.

50 Men's all wool Scotch

Cheviot Suits at $4.98

Our regular price on these has been $8.00.

To those who wish to buy Dress Goods we will say that we have made some remarkable reductions in prices, and an examination of our prices will convince you of the fact. Our specialty has been to keep the best line of Black Dress Goods. In this we are particularly well equipped this season, and we suggest to buyers of useful Holiday gifts to examine them.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."